REGISTERED No. 616 of 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,374.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Tax Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mail-, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
,, Carwar	7	,, Galle	15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Nesapatam	18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pond cherry	20
,, Tellicherry	9	,, 5 adras	21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Beypore	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Cochin	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Allepey	12	,, Coupauge	25
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point	26
Arrive CALCUTTA	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nelgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th September 1872, at noon.

	Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	16
Arrive Kurrachee	30	Arrive Fao	16
,,	Oct.	,,	Oct.
,, Gwadur	2	,, Bahrein	18
,, Muscat	4	,, Linga	23
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Linga	8	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	10	,, Gwadur	29
,, Fao	15	,, Kurrachee	31
,, BUSREH	15	,, BOMBAY	Nov. 4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,469 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Shannon, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta Commander, will sail for SURAT on THURSDAY, the 26 h instant, at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East Indian Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Steward are carried.

FARE, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

,, ,, SUEZ ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM TO BUSSORAH.

THE s.s. ALBATROSS will sail on FRIDAY MORNING for the PERSIAN GULF, and has accommodation for Deck Passengers. For Rate, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 24th September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	38	23	10
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	25	14-10

Including Wines, Spirits, Beer, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Preserved Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children above 3 and under 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGER AND TRAVELLERS

Should provide themselves with the following useful requisite from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Deck Suits	Rs. 17 0
Overland Suits	,, 27 0
Warm Suits	,, 35 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes	,, 35 0 to 45
Sleeping Suits	,, 6 8 to 17
Dressing Gowns	,, 16 0 to 23
Pyjamas	,, half doz. 16 8 to 18
Oxford Shirts	,, half doz. 36 0
Wire do.	,, 22 8 to 28
Printed Cambric do.	,, 22 8 to 28
Flannel do.	,, 49 0
Silk and Wool Shrunk	,, 51 0
Under Vests, Warm	,, 19 0 to 30
Merino Pants	,, 30 0
Cotton Socks, Warm	per doz. 9 8 to 16
Best Merino	,, ,, 16 8 to 19
Bathing Drawers	per pair 2 0
Knitted Cardigan Jackets	each 9 8
Warm Gloves	per pair 2 4
,, Mitts	,, 1 8
,, Muffles	,, 2 0
Scarves and Ties	each 1 12 to 3
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0 to 18
Travelling Caps and Hats, &c.	3 8 to 7
Railway Portmanteaus	23 0 to 28
Overland Trunks	52 0 to 68
Solid Leather hinged	12 0 to 5 1
Steel Lined Bags	6 12 to 9
Cash and Courier Bags	6 8 to 13
Overland Chairs (Best Birch)	1 12 to 2
Travelling Pillows	1 12 to 2
Sheets—Best Twilled (washed)	per pair 9 8 to 13
Pillow Cases	,, 1 8

ASQUITH & COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Capt. S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Saturday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 800 H.P.), Captain N. Boskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY of CASHMERE, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship City of Cashmere.

Bombay, 24th September 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Canjee Dewjee, by order of Seth Mahomed Abdoolutiff—

4 Bundles of Pearls.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Khimjee Jaitha, by order of Messrs. Antrobus and Co., late Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co.

G B—469 402-403—3 Cases White Lappets, 450 pieces.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from the Attorneys of the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Messrs. Leggatt and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will submit to Public Auction, at No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., all the Office Furniture, such as writing tables, office chairs, book pieces, screens, teapoys, pigeon holes, round tables, Sepoy benches, a first-rate large fireproof safe, by Milner, a do. small do, by Chubb on stande, &c., &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

One Bay Charger	At 1 P.M.
One Cow and Calf.	

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, a handsome light circular glass fronted Miniature Broughm in excellent order, a handsome English built open Carriage, a do. do. light Buggy, a powerful Bay Brougham Horse, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, Piano, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major A. M. Rogers.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

The Property of an Officer going on leave.

One handsome Grey Arab, 15 hands, good in saddle and single Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and Porcelain-Wares, &c. &c. at Date Grove, Mount Road Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of October 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the Household Furniture, &c., &c., of John Hewitt, Esq., changing his residence, or which further particulars will appear in to-day's.

The property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE of Valuable Long Leasehold property, situate at Obelisk Road, and used as a Rope Walk.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th day of October 1872, on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Rope Walk, and the several messuages, sheds, stables, sheds and tanks standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Obelisk Road without the Fort wall of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,185 square yards and 7 tens of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by a public Mosque and partly by a public thoroughfare called Tank Street; on or towards the west by a public passage and a large piece of ground upon which the sheds of various persons are standing; on or towards the north by a piece of ground belonging to Government, and on or towards the south by the Obelisk Road, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1880, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1866, 2377, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2761, and 2754, and the messuages are assessed by the Collector at Assessment under Nos 1 and 2.

The above property is held under a Lease, dated the 20 h day of December 1862, for the period of 99 years from the 1st day of July last, renewable in perpetuity subject to rental of Rs. 400 per month, less ground rent, which is paid by the Lessor.

Further particulars and conditions of sale of the above property may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned, Graham's Buildings, Forbes Bazar Street, Fort.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (Under Contract with Government).—A Steam Ferry Boats plies between Broach and Gogo.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th September 1872.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. NUBIA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. HINDOSTAN, from Southampton, 29th August 1872.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S.S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 22nd August 1872.

S.S. ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 9th August 1872.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Carnac Bunder, in accordance with the Notice given in the *Government Gazette* of the 12th and 19th instant, and in conformity with Sections 56 and 57 of Act VI. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon :—

Cotton, Sandalwood, Tobacco, Jute, Galnut, Iron, Measure, Slate Pencils, Tramway Bars, Copper Pots, Pipes, Flag, Shafts, Compasses, Lamps, and Anchor Chains.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the Lots are knocked down, and the Goods must be cleared within three days from the date of Sale.

H. L. WRIGHT, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 23rd September 1872.

BANK OF BOMBAY, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, being fully wound up, and an account showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted having been prepared and submitted with the vouchers thereof to N. Spencer, Esq., the person appointed by the Shareholders to inspect the same, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said Bank will be held at the Office of the liquidator, in Elphinstone Circle, on the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of NOVEMBER, next, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of considering such Account and of passing the following Resolution :—"That on consideration of the Account of the Liquidation as audited to the Meeting, this Meeting are of opinion that the affairs of the said Bank of Bombay have been fairly wound up and that such Resolution be advertised in accordance with the provisions of Section 54 of Act XIX. of 1857."

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 25th September 1872.

NOW READY—PRICE ONE SHILLING, THE

St. JAMES' MAGAZINE AND UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1872.

CONTENTS :

The Cravens of Cravenscroft. By the Author of "The Tenants of Moor Lodge."
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa. With 7 illustrations.
I wish I had a Thousand Pounds. By J. Stedman.
The Fatal Inheritance. By Mrs. S. R. Townshend Mayer.
Scraps from Rochefoucauld. By Sir George L'Estrange.
The Brothers Mark. An Irish Tale.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the Author of "My Daughter Mabel."
Editor, or "Miss Van Kortlen," &c. With Illustration.
The Lonely Life. By L. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
Far To Far.
Paul Maxwell's Career.
A Necessary of Translations. By Sir John Bowring. No. VI.
Thoughts out of Season. Dedicated to our Colonial Friends.
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, AND SEARLE, 188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

OF mutual consent the Subscriber, JOHN ALEXANDER ANDERSON, CEASED on 30th June 1871 to be a PARTNER of, or to have ANY INTEREST in, the following FIRMS, viz., FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Merchants in Calcutta, and FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Merchants in Bombay.

J. A. ANDERSON.
JAMES FINLAY & Co.

Glasgow, 14th May 1872.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1872.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 5 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

REFERRING to the Advertisement which has appeared in this paper for the last fortnight, THE NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited) are still prepared to receive TENDERS for the above SECURITIES.

Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 26th Sept. 1872.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 10th October 1872, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, Colaba. A deposit of Rs 100 per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay; 25th Sept. 1872.

CRICKET KIT.

SINGLE,—DOUBLE,—TREBLE,—AND ALL-CANE, Treble Whalebone, Match, Practice, and

Presentation Bats ;

by

BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, AND RAGG.

Best Treble Seamed and Double Seamed

Balls.

BATTING GLOVES; WICKET KEEPER'S GAUNTLETS ;

Leg Guards ; Stumps ;

and

ACCOUTREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Ladies and Gentlemen willing to ASSIST in the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE'S ENTERTAINMENTS for the approaching Season (commencing on the 1st THURSDAY in November) are requested to communicate with the Musical Conductor, JAMES SHEPHERD, Byculla, or the Undersigned.

TUDOR TREVOR, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Indo-British Institution.

23rd September 1872.

Just Published.

A HANDBOOK for REVENUE OFFICERS in the Bombay Presidency. By Alexander Kyd Nairne, Bombay Civil Service.

Published at the "Education Society's Press," Bombay. And to be had of all Book-sellers.

Price—Rs. 6.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR ONE RUPEE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rate, viz. :—

Parcels not exceeding 1 cubic foot, Re. 1.

And for every additional cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

WM. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurance 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors having been advised that the Resolution of the Shareholders, part of the General Meeting of the Company held on the 4th September, inst., declaring a Dividend of Rs. 225 on each Old Share and Rs. 56¼ on each New Share of the Company (being in excess of the Profits made by the Company during the last year) is illegal, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will therefore be held at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 28th September 1872 at 3 P.M., for the purpose of rescinding such Resolution, and in lieu thereof to pass a Resolution to declare a dividend not exceeding the sum of Rs. 200 on each Old Share and Rs. 50 on each New Share in the said Company as originally proposed by the Directors.

By Order of the Directors,

BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1872.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held (by permission) at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October 1872, at 4-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending the 31st July 1872.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors for the current year in place of Mr. J. Firth, resigned, and Mr. H. Newman, deceased.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18TH SEPTEMBER to 5TH OCTOBER 1872, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westpha. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK; pure, wholesome, and agreeable, IMPORTED OVERLAND BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rate.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatics, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating Liniment to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

THACKER, VINING AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,

WARRANTED BY THE BEST MAKERS ;

THEODOLITES AND LEVELS BY TROUGHTON AND SIMMS ;

TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS ;

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WINSOR AND NEWTON'S DRAWING PAPERS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS ;

PARIAN STATUETTES BY COPELAND,

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SACHE, LYON, &c. ;

CHUBB'S AND ALLEN'S DESPATCH BOXES ;

TRAVELLING BAGS, DRESSING CASES, TOURISTS' CASES ;

TUCKER'S LAMPS AND LANTERNS ;

DE LA RUE'S AND DOBB'S STATIONERY ;

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS ; COPYING PRESSES ;

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CAMP BEDS, AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS ;

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LANCASTER'S DOUBLE C. F. BREECH-LOADING GUNS ;

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LIGHT READING FOR THE VOYAGE HOME.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA :—THACKER, SPINK & Co.

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BOMBAY :—THACKER, VINING & CO.

THE NEW MIZPAH JEWELLERY.

MIZPAH	BRACELETS.
MIZPAH	BROOCHES.
MIZPAH	EAR-RINGS.
MIZPAH	LOCKETS.
MIZPAH	CROSSES.
MIZPAH	RINGS.
MIZPAH	SOLITAIRES
MIZPAH	SCARF PINS.
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A large assortment of the newest and most fashionable ENGLISH JEWELLERY just received by

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

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BOMBAY.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES of the celebrated Brand of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co., Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cross in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

P. GRANT AND SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION 2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chairs. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Octegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c ; now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF," HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON," WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE," VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their place of business from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET.

All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also, TWO BUNGALOWS at Matheran, for next October Season (called Rose Hill and Keepsake).—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

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Indents received for Metals of all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Rates unchanged.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 21st Sept. compared with the statement issued on, 4th Sept. :—

LIABILITIES.	14th Sept.	21st Sept.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid.....Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	385,96,693	384,19,197
Do. do. do. at Branches.	21,00,930	25,10,640
Other Deposits	165,91,014	162,04,544
Post Bills	57,132	57,132
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	10,04,472	9,91,605
Rs.	657,24,151	652,58,118
ASSETS		
Government Securities.....	87,07,505	87,07,540
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	32,38,630	32 85,783
Loans, on Security of do. do.	11,89,251	14,53,560
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,025	2,886
Bills Discounted.....	46,69,169	44,24,678
Stamps	6,963	6,615
Dead Stock .....Rs. 4,94,322		
Amount applied in reduction „ 75,000	4,19,522	4,19,522
Bullion	27,42,765	21,44,221
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	17,45,843	16,18,885
Cash and Currency Notes	430,42,208	431,92,628
Rs.	652,24,151	652,58,118

CALCUTTA.—21st SEPTEMBER.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-14.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 160, exclusive of the dividend.

Agra Bank shares 5 at Rs. 98 each.

SHIPPING.

WE have no Arrival or Departure to announce.

The ship Seaforth, Woodward, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Patna, to Coast, Calcutta and Hongkong.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Malabar Coast.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.				
21	China (s)	Perrins	Suez, Aug. 30.	
	Scotia (s)	Wicks	Camorta & Port Blair.	
	European (s)	Abram	Bombay, Sept. 10.	
	British Sceptre	Tulloch	Mauritius, Aug. 23.	
	Princess Dagmar	Lewis	Singapore, Aug. 11.	

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
21	Dilhir		London.
	Confiance		Marseilles.
	Dacca (s)		Calcutta,
	Himalaya (s)		Bombay.
	Alumbagh		Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 11 Ben More, s.s , Howell, from Marseilles.
11 Patty, s.s., Roura, from Marseilles.
11 Prince Hendrick, s.s., Hendrick, from Batavia.
12 Crewse (Fr.), s.s., Blondit, from Saigon.
13 Sind, M.M., s.s., Molizan, from Marseilles.
13 Saltee, s.s., E. Tomes, from Ayr.
14 Geelong, s.s., Babot, from Bombay, with mail.
15 Peshawur, s s., White, from Calcutta, with mail.
15 Dencalion, s.s., Butler, from Shangahi.
15 Kwangtung, B.M., s.s., Elton, from Perim.
16 Strathclyde, s.s., C. W. Pearson, from Calcutta.
17 Junnna, brig, Chief Officer Cordiner, from London, via Canal. Captain died 13th inst.
17 Oreste, (Aust. Lloyds.) s.s., Merinovitch, from Trieste.
17 Torino, (It. Lloyds.) s.s. Correna, from Genoa.
18 Nubia, s.s., Hall, from Suez, with mail.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11 Ben More, s.s., Howell, to Yokohama.
12 Prince Hendrick, s.s., Hendrick, to Amsterdam.
12 Timour, ship, H. Honderson, to Rangoon.
13 Patty, s.s , Roura, to Singapore.
13 Kwangtung, B.M., s.s., Elton, to Perim.
14 Crewse, s.s., Biondit, to Toulon.
14 Sind, s.s., Melizan, to China.
14 Castlemaine, ship, Williams, Calcutta.
15 Saltee, s.s., E. Tomes, to Saigon.
15 George Reid, s.s., Suckling, to Saigon.
15 Geelong, s.s., Babot, to Suez, with mail.
15 Danube, s.s., Fleuriais, to Mauritius.
15 Peshawur, s.s., White, to Suez, with mail.
15 Dencalion, s.s., Butler, to London.
17 Strathclyde, s.s., C. W., Pearson, to London.
17 Oreste, s.s., Merinovitch, to Bombay.
18 Nubia, s.s., Hall, to Bombay, with mail.
18 Torino, s.s., Correna, to Calcutta.
18 Kwangtung, s.s., Elton, to Gaurdefui.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Sept. 9 Tete, s.s., Amaral, from Lisbon.
9 Sena, s.s., War, from Lisbon.
17 Junnna, brig, Chief Officer Cordiner, from London.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Oxfordshire	1610	Calcutta	Sept. 4
Calcutta	850	Kurrachee	Sept. 5
Menalaik	1682	Hongkong	Sept. 5
Glengyle	1986	China	S pt. 5
Walamo	1800	Bombay	Sept. 7
Malacca	1683	China	Sept. 7
Chalden	1000	Calcutta	Sept. 10
Windsor Castle	2081	Calcutta	Sept. 11
Agra	1221	Calcutta	Sept. 14
Rylanges	1983	Bombay	Sept. 21
Rinaldo	1840	Bombay	Sept. 25
Viceroy	2477	Madras	Sept. 25
Mirzapore	3763	Bombay	Oct. 3
Khedive	3742	Bombay	Oct. 17
Pekin	3777	Bombay	Nov. 7

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mill anke (s), 2 hogsheads port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Albatross (s), 1 case hardware, Tajbhoy Allibhoy; 1 case haberdashery, Munro, Newson & Co.; 1 case steelwire, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hidalgo (s), 25 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

Mars, 20 cases cognac, 17 cases champagne, and 40 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

British Flag, 6 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Cortago Noya, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Glenduror, 15 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Olaf (s), 2 cases rifles, Mahomedbhoy Lookmanjee.

Walamo (s), 2 cases rifles, Mahomedbhoy Lookmanjee,

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 12 cases corks, B. M. Punthuky.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Colla (s), 48 bales cotton, Rampurtap Loya.

Euxine, 106 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.

Orissa (s), 30 bales wool, J.O. Yajnik ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co. ; 40 bales wool, Pursotum Kessowjee.

Arabia (s), 50 bales rags, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.; 291 cwts., house, F. M. Dama.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 13 bundles hides, and 1 44 bundles horns, Rehmoobhoy Mahomed ; 10 bundles deer horns, 14 bundles horns, and 2 bundles hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassom ; 22 cases cardamoms, H. Bomanjee, Tomlee & Co. ; 1 box vegetable seed, David Sassoon, & Co.; 13 bales silk, A. Taib ; 6 boxes silk, R. Habibhoy ; 1 bundle and 200 pieces E. teeth, R. Girdhurlall ; 20 bales hides, K. Nanoo ; 7 bundles E. teeth, and 7 cases cowries, A. E. Ahmed ; 52 baskets gutta percha, and 69 packages sugar, A. Taib ; 100 bundles hides, S. Woosman.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 44 bundles hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 12 casks coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Arabia (s), 13 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Arabia (s), 3 bundles silk, Mahomed Jaffer Baba ; 18 bundles hides, H. A. Sajen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 10 bales cotton, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy ; 63 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosen & Co.; 20 bales twist, Mamodbhoy Dama & Co.; 25 bales cotton, B. Fuckeerchund ; 18 chests M. opium, J. Peerbhoy ; 59 bales cotton, J. Ramjus ; 75 packages gum, C. Curlinjee ; 25 bales twist, T. Vurujdass 25 bales twist, C. Ehram ; 9 chests M. opium, A. Budroodin ; 25 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th September, 12-2-0 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Via Turkey, 24th September, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 20 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th September, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 9 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th September, 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 39 minutes.

Via Turkey, 24th September, 2-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th September, 10-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 22 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Turkey—one received without date.

Via Red Sea, 25th September, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 28th September, 10-40 A.M. Time in transit, 11 hours 44 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 9	0 1
„ Galle	7 56	6 2
„ Kurrachee	1 4	0 4
„ Madras	2 46	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th September, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th September, 1 49 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th September, 7-15 P.M. via Turkey, 24th September, 2-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fesa ; Persian line right to London.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market continues inactive as usual. The few sales that have taken place are given below :—

300	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 5	6 3
500	„	„ (fine)	40 „	39 „	8½ „	„ 5	11 0
300	„	White Mulls	45 „	20 „	0 „	„ 3	0 0
100	„	„	50 „	50 „	0 „	„ 3	9 0

COTTON PURCHASES.

50 candies Hinghunghaut (deliverable in March,) ...Rs. 248

25 „ Dholleras „ ...Rs. 200

YARNS.

20 Bales Turkey Red, No. 30 to 60 .....per lb. Rs. 1 11 6

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWARE, 25th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·000, rainfall 17 cents.

CARWAR, 25th Sept., 6-45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·94.

TUTICORIN, 25th Sept., 5-0 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, south-west strong, thermometer 92, barometer 29·75.

VINGORLA, 23rd Sept., 6-35 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west fresh, thermometer 85.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Jackson, Captain, 43rd Regiment N. I., Bengal, from leave, from England.

L'Estrange, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.

Hains, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, to rejoin, from Southampton.

Steven, Captain, 3rd Madras Cavalry on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Willoughby, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 23rd September, 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Staff Corps.—Capt. James, from 26th Sept. to 5th Oct. 1872, privilege leave.

3rd K. O. Hussars—Maj. and Pay Master Lukin, from 24th to 30th Sept. 1872, in extension of privilege leave.

3rd K. O. Hussars—Capt. Napier, from 12th to 29th Sept. 1872, privilege leave.

Unattached List.—Capt. Steers, from 23rd Sept. to 12th Oct. 1872, privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. W. W. Phelps, a Senior Chaplain on the Ben. Establishment, has been permitted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India to retire from the service from the 16th July 1872.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote the Rev. F. W. Robberds, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from 9th instant.

The services of the Rev. A. O. Hardy are placed at the disposal of the Government, North-Western Provinces, for temporary employment at Allahabad.

The notification of this Dept. No. 257, dated the 13th ult., granting eighteen months' furlough to Mr. Hardy, will not be effected by these orders.

The Rev. Edgar Jacob, M.A., appointed by the Secy of State a Junior Chaplain on the Ben. Establishment, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 5th inst.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev. Edgar Jacob, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain with effect from the 10th instant.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. James Campbell, Asst. Supt., 1st grade, Revenue Survey Dept., who has been officiating as Depy. Supt., 3rd grade, reverted to his substantive appointment from the 11th August 1872, on the return from furlough of Major Richard Edward Oakes, Depy. Supt. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL. D., Director General of Statistics to the Government of India, has been allowed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for three months in continuation of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 197 dated the 15th Dec. 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. W. Cline, LL. D., is appointed to be an Asst. to the Comptroller General, vice Mr. F. M. Bland, resigned.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, Depy. Accountant General, Bombay, has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Dy. Inspector General of Hospitals Charles Bonnor Chalmers, of the Med. Dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G. G. O. No. 1490 of the 23rd Dec. 1864, with effect from the 30th September 1871.

The Right Hon. the Gover. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the rates of hospital stopping's to be made from the wives of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers acting in the warrant grade, when admitted into military hospitals, will be half those laid down in G. G. O. No. 82 of 26th Jan. 1872 for warrant officers and non-commissioned officers acting as warrant officers. This order applies to the three Presidencies.

In continuation of the orders marginally noted, and in supersession of G. G. O No. 683 of 8th August 1866, the following rates of compensation payable to the British Infantry serving in India, are published for general information :—

COMPENSATION FOR CLOTHING.

	Cloth Tunics.			Serge Tunics.			Difference between Cloth and Serge Tunics.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Staff Sergeants	23	0	0	7	14	0	15	2	0
Sergeants	17	0	0	4	2	0	5	0	0
Other ranks.....	8	4	0	4	0	0	4	4	0

	Cloth Trowsers.			Serge Trowsers.			Difference between Cloth and Serge Trowsers.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Staff Sergents	9	2	0	7	12	0	1	6	0
Sergeants	5	8	0	3	8	0	2	0	0
Other ranks	4	6	0	3	8	0	0	14	0

The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

Transferring Capt. W. E. Chambers, Officiating Wing Subaltern, 5th Infantry, on relief, to the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, as Officiating Wing Subaltern.

Confirming the regimental order issued to the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 1st Aug. 1872, directing Capt. A. C. Havelock, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant ; Capt. R. J. McGhee, Adjt, to act as 2nd in Command ; and Lieut. A. C. Lequesne, Wing Subaltern, to act, in addition, as Adjutant, consequent on the reversion of Major T. T. Turton to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :

Punjab Frontier Force.—5th Punjab Cavalry.

Capt. B. Williams, of the Ben. S. C., Adjt. 6th Ben. Cav., to be 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, vice Major H. L. Millett.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :

Capt. Frederick Schomberg Carr, of the General List, Infantry, Adjt. 5th Cav, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieut. Hugh Dela Motte Hervey, of the Ben. S.C, Adjt., 1st Cav., Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Dept., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major, from the date specified :—

Surg. William Frederick Blyth Dalzel, M.D., 20th Sept. 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben. S. C., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified :—

Capt. Frederick Allen, 20th Sept. 1872.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Capt. from the date specified :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) Henry John Nuthall, 6th Aug. 1872.

The following promotion by brevet is made, from the date specified :—

Brevet.—To be Captain.

Lieut. George Nolan, Unattached List, 14th September 1872.

Capt. H. S. Moules, of the General List, Infantry, is permitted to proceed to sea, on medical certificate, for two months.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of 31st Jan. 1859, subject to H. M.'s approval :

Lieut. Col. Alfred Butler Little, Bom. S. C., 26th Feb. 1872.

Lieut.-Col Herbert Taylor Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Ben. S. C., 13th March 1872.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, Ben. S. C., 9th April 1872.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Harmer Sibley, Ben. S. C., 13th June 1872.

Memo.—This cancels the promotions of the above officers, as notified in G. G. O. Nos. 624, 300, 412, and 820 of 1872, respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State is published for general information :—

Public Works No. 73. India Office; London, the 14th Aug. 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Your Excellency's letter of the 20th of June last, No. 74, reports that Colonel Rundall, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, has vacated his appointment as Officiating Inspector General of Irrigation, in consequence of his succession to Colonel's allowances, but that, it being for the interests of the public service that he should retain the post for a further period of two years, rather than that a fresh appointment should be now made, you have re-appointed him to the Office, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government. 2. I have much pleasure in conveying to your Excellency my approval of the course which you have adopted in retaining the services of so experienced an officer as Colonel Rundall in the Irrigation Department.—I have &c.,

(Signed) ARGYLL.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18deg. 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

September.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole Sky considered as 10	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°		
16	29·645	77·5	75·8	75·1	·924	7·7	80·6	75·1	SW, SSW, S, SSW, S, SSE.	482
17	·731	78·7	76·6	75·9	·911	6·1	81·5	75·7	SSE, SE, SSE, S, SSE, SE.	453
18	·769	79·1	76·4	75·6	·885	7·1	83·8	76·1	SE, SE, SSE, SE, S, SW, WSW, W, W	224
19	·763	79·7	76·2	74·9	·855	7·1	84·3	76·1	W, WNW, NW, WNW.	261
20	·709	79·5	76·1	74·8	·856	7·9	83·2	77·5	W, WNW, NW, NNW.	350
21	·701	77·7	76·0	75·3	·924	8·0	80·2	75·1	W, NNW, ESE, NNW, SSE, NW, SE, SSE.	163

	In.	Cs.
Fall of Rain during the Week	1	37
Registered between 1st January and 15th September.....	73	41
Total Rain between 1st January and 22nd Sept.	74	78

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Per Annum	Rs.	10	0
Per Copy	„	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hunnuman Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soondy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Arrangements have been made by which PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES from Bombay and Stations south of Bheelar can be taken across the Damaungunga and Par Rivers as far as Bulsar.

The Railway Communication north of Bulsar continues interrupted, but the Telegraph has been restored.

No parcel exceeding one maund in weight will be received at present for transmission north of Bheelar.

The Mail Train Service is suspended and the Mixed Trains only will be run until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ELMORE—At 70, Osney Crescent, Camden Road, London N W., the wife of John S. Elmore, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FURNIWALL—September 18th, at Simla, the wife of Willoughby Furniwall, Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, of a son.

GRAVES—September 20th, at Umballa, the wife of Assistant Surgeon W. Graves, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

HALDEN—September 16th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Henry Halden, of a daughter.

MACAULAY—September 18th, at Bancoorah, the wife of Colman Macaulay, C. S., of a son.

McLEOD—September 20th, at Vellore, the wife of Captain W. S. McLeod, Superintendent Central Jail, of a son.

WARNER—September 20th, at the "Glen," Mussoorie, the wife of E. Warner, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOYLE—September 16th, at Lucknow, of cholera, Julia Helene, the beloved wife of A. T. Boyle, Esq., 17th Regiment, aged 22 years and 2 months.

FRITH—September 20th, at Meerut, Lieutenant-Colonel John Frith, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 44 years.

LEACH—September 17th, at Allahabad, Pensioned Honorary Assistant Surgeon E. H. A. Leach.

PALMER—September 19th, at Madura, Rendall Aimee, the infant son of H. K. Palmer, Esq., M. D., American Mission, aged eight months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1872.

SOME doubts having been expressed with regard to the current intelligence as to the intentions and movements of the Egyptian Government and army as regards Abyssinia, we have turned with interest to the only English paper which is published in the land of the Pharoahs to see if it would throw any light upon the subject. It is useless, however, to look for much information on any subject in Egyptian papers. The Press of that country was not born yesterday, but it has hardly yet emerged from its swaddling clothes. One of the amusing circumstances connected with its origin is that it had to be paid for some time before it ever saw the light. When that energetic ruler, Mehemet Ali, determined to introduce a little European civilization into his dominions, it occurred to him that a newspaper was one of the constituent parts of that civilization besides being an aid to its progress. Immediately he resolved on having a newspaper, and as obviously there would be some difficulty at first in getting a public to pay for it, he hit upon the ingenious plan of putting down all his employés as subscribers to it and of cutting their salaries to pay for their subscription. It turned out, however, that practical difficulties arose in the way of starting this favoured member of the Press, and it never did get started ; but the salaries were cut on account of it for many years, and for all we know to the contrary they are so to this day. Another illustration of the fortunes of the Press in Egypt may be also mentioned. A certain Mr. Jamieson, who was well known in Bombay a number of years ago and was connected with newspapers here, but who did not leave such a favourable impression as some of his contemporaries did, obtained, about five or six years ago, a firman from the Khedive granting him the exclusive privilege of publishing an English newspaper in Alexandria Unlike Mehemet Ali's projection this journal did make its appearance, but it also made itself so disagreeable to the ruler of Egypt and to his chief baker and butler and other principal officers that the Khedive began to get alarmed at the conduct of the Frankenstein which he had called into existence. The proprietor and editor refused to submit to any censorship, alleging, truly enough, that the firman had granted him the exclusive right of publishing an English paper in Alexandria, but that it had made no stipulation as to what he was to publish in it. Of course Pharoah or any of his defamed officers had the remedy of bringing an action for libel against Mr. Jamieson, in the British Consular Court, but at that time English lawyers were almost unknown in Alexandria, and it can easily be conceived that such a remedy would appear extremely unsatisfactory and distasteful to Egyptian rulers and their viziers. The Khedive then wanted to withdraw the permission he had granted for the publication of the paper, but the proprietor refused to withdraw from the field without obtaining what he considered sufficient compensation ; and the result was that a very considerable sum, the amount of which we are afraid to state from memory, was paid over to the excellent Mr. Jamieson on condition of his relinquishing the privileges which had been granted to him. It has occurred to us that some of the older inhabitants of this city may be interested in learning that this indivi-dual is alive and active, or at least was so not very long ago, for it is long since he disappeared from the Bombay horizon. The great number of Frenchmen in Egypt has given the French Press in that country a great start over the English. French journals are published in Alexandria, Cairo, and Port Said, and if they are not very wonderful yet, considering all the circumstances, they are very fair productions and superior to the *Egyptian Messenger*, which is the only English representative of the Press in the delta of the Nile. The best of the French papers, however, the *Journal de Port Said*, was suppressed about a year ago, and it was succeeded by another paper, under the same conduct, called the *Moniteur de Port Said*, but that also seems to have disappeared. The *Egyptian Messenger* is a very small sheet, which is published only weekly, and the task of conducting it is by no means herculean. Whenever the editor gets a letter on any subject it seems to strike him that the importance of that letter is so great that it ought to be presented to the public instead of an editorial, and when he does favour us with the result of his week's meditations they amount to about a third of a column of the *Bombay Gazette*, and "to be continued" is not unfrequently appended to the diminutive editorial. But it is that paper, however, that we have now to do with, and we find it publishing a curious communicated article signed E. St. J. F., the object of which seems to be to prove that "if Abyssinia "is invaded and becomes annexed to Egypt, it is "the best possible thing that could have happened for Abyssinia itself and for Europe "likewise." We have heard a great deal from Speke, Grant, and Sir Samuel Baker of the atrocities of the slave trade as carried on by Egyptian subjects and soldiers on or beyond the Egyptian frontier ; but, according to this writer, it is the Abyssinians who make slaves of the poor innocent Egyptians, and the whole of Abyssinia is alleged by him to be in a terrible state of disorder, to be "a perfectly "useless country peopled by wretches who live "in complete darkness." We are then told that "civilization is the order of the day," and we are asked triumphantly why it should not be introduced into Abyssinia, and why the neighbouring country, namely Egypt, should not undertake the task and do it at once. Civilization is no doubt the order of the day, and that bright exemplar of civilization, the Government of Egypt, has only to apply a little of "the "persuasion of the stick" to Abyssinia in order to enable that country also to participate in the inestimable blessings of civilization ! It is undeniable, however, that with all its drawbacks, Egypt is in a better state than Abyssinia. It has at least a regular Government, and people can travel and trade in it with as much safety as in European countries, always supposing they are not subjects of the Khedive. Some of the statements made in regard to the financial state of Egypt by the writer in the *Messenger* are of importance, if true, and were they grossly inaccurate they would not likely be published in a place where they could easily be checked. He says that the annual revenue of the Khedive exceeds eight millions sterling, and that it is regularly increasing every year. The loans which have been contracted are being rapidly reduced ; perfect good faith is kept with bond holders ; dividends are regularly paid ; the whole amount of the foreign debt of Egypt does not exceed three to four years' revenue ; immense tracts of virgin districts in the valley of the Nile have been brought into cultivation ; the production of silk and sugar has been introduced, and 1,200 additional miles of railway have been constructed by Ismail Pacha. These are good signs, but the important point about this inspired article is, that it seems to indicate a strong desire on the part of the Egyptian Government to go in for Abyssinia.

THE Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Mill Company have held their meeting, of which we duly published a report on Friday last. It will be remembered that the business before the meeting was divided into two parts—a serious and a comic ;—the first part related to the business of the Mill, and the second to the business of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee. The point of interest in the first part of the proceedings concerned the balance sheet of the Company. It was shown that the sum of Rs. 25,087 was the total profit, out of which four new boilers costing Rs. 24,008 were to be paid for, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,079 to be reserved or distributed over 600 shares. After the reading of the report which conveyed this unwelcome intelligence a blank appeared to rest upon the countenances of the shareholders. This Mr. Kessowjee Naik was the first to observe, and he is reported to have addressed himself to the shareholders in general and Cowasjee Shapoorjee Pastaghia in particular with something more than an angry father's severity—"What are you staring at in amazement ? Don't you like the small amount of profit we have made ?" To this the amazed one replied,—"I suppose we "must wash our hands of any profit in your "concern. Who dare speak against you ? Other "mills give a dividend of Rs. 350 at least ; "it is only here that no profit appears to be "made." This dialogue belonged properly to the second or comic part of the business before the meeting, but the actors were not sufficiently well rehearsed to appear in public. Another reproachful speech from Mr. Cowasjee conveyed a complete view of the situation : he said—"What dividend have you given "in the last ten years ? There is not "a mill in Bombay that has not given some "dividend or other. I am a poor man, but by "God's favour have a share in each of the differ-"ent mills ; and I say that this is the only one "from which the poor shareholders get nothing "for their money. Have you ever given us a pie "in the last ten years ? What have you been "doing all this time ?" The only answer which Mr. Kessowjee Naik thought proper to make to this appeal was to request the expectant shareholder to "go round and look into the mill and "see how your (his) money is used." The Chairman here put an end to the conversation and received a vote of thanks.

We are unaware whether the Royal Mill Company has or has not paid the shareholders a dividend during the last ten years, but may suppose that Mr. Cowasjee knew what he was talking about when he challenged Mr. Kessowjee Naik to say whether a single pie had been paid as dividend during that long period. If it is so that fifteen lacs of capital have remained unproductive in this Mill we may be doing the Company a service by repeating Mr. Cowasjee's question, not to Mr. Kessowjee Naik but to the Directors,—"What have you been doing all this time ?" Has spinning or weaving in Bombay become so unremunerative as to drive capital away from the industry ? The erection of several new mills seem to prove that the industry will pay if the mills are good and well managed. What, then, is the cause, or what the cause, of the impoverished condition of the Royal Mill Company ? The question is one quite serious enough to make the Directors volunteer a reply. Mr. Kessowjee Naik demands of complaining shareholders in the Royal Mill Company that they shall come to the meetings "

expose their betrayers even at the cost of exposing themselves, and to render more difficult the ultimate escape of the seducer. Yet, singularly enough, by some extraordinary blunder in the phraseology, the great mass of seducers now escape scot-free, and affiliation summonses are useless. The Act practically excludes all women whose children were born prior to its being passed, in other words ninety-nine victims out of every hundred! Of course it was an inadvertence, but there it stands, and the sufferers are almost helpless. Not quite, however, for they have one remedy; they can abandon their child to the charge of the parish, and the guardians can proceed against the father for the cost of maintenance. That is what in some cases is now being done.

The marriage of Père Hyacinthe, the eloquent but now rebellious Roman Catholic priest, and the meeting of the three Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria, at Berlin, are the two continental events of the week. The former incident might have passed without much comment, if the father had only done what Luther did, leave the Church of Rome, marry, because he wanted to marry like his neighbours, and let his enemies do their worst. But he has written a letter, not in the best taste, extenuating his conduct and professing to consider himself still a priest of the Romish Church—an utterly untenable position. The meeting of the three Emperors almost coincides with the Congress of the International at the Hague, and is indeed supposed to have been mainly projected with a view to counteract the machinations of that redoubtable society, but it is pretty certain that the politics of Rome and of France will at least occupy a foremost place. Prince Bismarck, I believe, is of opinion that it will secure European peace for five years, which is something when we see the Continent one vast camp, and France preparing openly for a war of revenge. The alliance of the Emperors is intended to give M. Thiers and his countrymen a hint that if they mean to fight Germany they need not expect any allies, and hence that their aspirations are hopeless for the present. In that sense the gathering is certainly a pledge of peace.

The French loan still keeps at a very steady premium, but there are people here who predict that by the end of the year it will touch a discount. I attach no credit to such speculations, for there are special reasons why it should long continue in favour. It is supposed to be the last of the kind; it has been largely subscribed by *bona fide* investors; and the instalments are payable in very moderate amounts at long intervals, so that there need be no pressure of sales. Of course, however, the political future is the one unknown quantity in the calculation. Should that remain untroubled, the loan has nothing to fear.

The Cotton Market has been strong this week with large sales, and Fair Dhollera has again touched 7d. I do not like to say, however, that the improvement will continue, for Manchester makes no response, and the only cause of the demand appears to be the desire of the spinners to replenish their depleted stocks.

According to late advices from the States, the weather has been very favourable, the injury from the worm is unimportant, and picking is going on under generally good auspices. A crop of four million bales is again estimated.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

The present roughing our army is having in the field is testing its equipment severely. All accounts concur in praising the new valise equipment of the foot soldier. The weight of the kit is more evenly distributed and presses rather upon the loins—the strongest weight-carrying part of the human frame—than upon the chest. Its opponents point to its ugliness and to the double hump it rears on the soldier's back, but the men, who after all must be the best judges, state that its unsightliness is more than compensated by the freedom it accords to their movements and to the full expansion allowed to the lungs. The squareness of outline at the shoulders we used to be so proud of is lost; but what is that when the men can march with ease and use their weapons? The head-gear stands in need of some alteration to prevent the gradual but constant soaking of the rain from the busby or the shako at the nape of the neck running down in a miniature rivulet in the inside of the tunic. Nothing can be more comfortless than this constant saturation of the clothes covering the spine, and it must prove a fertile source of sickness. Surely our hat and cap makers could devise some sort of flap to shed the rain clear of the soldier's collar. The men, to guard against this soaking, wear any sort of comforter or kerchief they can muster, and the appearance is the reverse of uniform or smart. Footsore men are rare; we may therefore conclude that the infantry regulation boot fully answers its purpose; but the long overboots worn by the cavalry are most unserviceable. Our dashing dragoons have sacrificed too much to looks, and the sealed pattern is so light that after a wetting the boots become so contracted about the ankles that they in some cases cannot be got off, and in more when off cannot be got on again. The spur-strap about the instep draws that part in and increases the difficulty. Several dragoons have not had their boots off for days, fearing that once having drawn them off they might never succeed in getting them on again. The fault does not, I think, lie in the shape of these nether equipments so much as in the dandified cut of them. We have taken the picturesque Austrian skin-tight pantaloons and very neat close-fitting boots to pull over them—all very pretty for Brighton, Hounslow, or some crack home station, but not to be compared with the looser-made articles. All who have ridden in the hunting field know that tight-fitting breeches are neither essential to comfort or to a firm seat, and that tight top-boots or "butchers" are implements of torture made to keep the feet cold, and utterly to be condemned. The health of the troops is, I am glad to say, very good, and though the weather is enough to give one and all the dolefullest of doleful dumps, and the exposure to all sorts of weather very trying, and the work in camp very harassing, the men are in capital spirits and appear to take much interest in the work before them. Some of the battery horses are looking a trifle drawn in the flanks, and, little as it was expected, those of the Household Brigade are standing the work best, and any regiment that thinks itself capable of dancing round these stalwart steel-clad warriors will find themselves very much mistaken. It would be difficult to select from any army in the world three better cavalry leaders than Colonels Shute, Marshall and, Baker, the respective commanders of the Heavy, Household, and Cavalry brigades; and their men look like dragoons all over, no cavalry being so smart, clean, and so well set up, while no men in the world ride so well. I would back any given number of our men mounted and disarmed to run a tilt against the same number disarmed of any country, and our men shall ride the foreigners out of their saddles in a very short time. The troopers, too, are exercised in and know the use of their arms. In spite of what is written to the contrary, no mounted force in the world is equal to ours, and it is to be regretted that the number is so small. Officers who served in the Crimea assert that the marching powers of the British army have greatly increased, and that the old soldiers are sounder and the young ones more vigorous than in Crimean days.

The new order of battle practiced by the army is subject to much criticism from the old school, who will not yield the point that the old British line formation must be broken up. Lord Mark Kerr is the exponent of a system of attack which has the great advantage of leaving the flanks supported while the reserve still remains in rear of the centre. A division of three brigades is formed for attack as follows:—In the first line are two fighting brigades, and a second line of one reserve brigade. The two brigades of the first line advance, each brigade being covered by its inward battalion in skirmishing order. Three companies of skirmishers then advance by sections, half companies, or companies, according to the nature of the ground and the distance from the enemy, being fed by three other companies as supports and two in reserve; these latter altering their formation also as circumstances of ground and the enemy's range dictate. In rear of this line of skirmishers comes the remainder of the two brigades each having its outer battalion thrown back in echelon, either short or direct. The object of these "refused" battalions is that in case of a flank being threatened they can at once be thrown out in skirmishing order and the front of the division be at once changed to meet the hostile move. With this system each brigade covers its own front, but with Lord Mark Kerr each battalion.

Though little fault can be found with the *physique* of the Volunteers, the want of uniformity in dress sadly militates against their battalions making the best possible appearance. Companies having different facings, different head-gear, and officers differently attired, give, notwithstanding identity of colour, a most unsoldier-like appearance to the whole body. It is really high time that the War Office authorities should step in and compel the whole Volunteer service to wear the scarlet garb of the army. The foreign critics in camp are agreed on one point—that our infantry is of the very highest quality, and this meed of praise they grant to the Guards, the Line, the Militia, and to the Volunteers. I heard one distinguished officer, who wears the distinction of the Iron Cross, say that he had not given so much attention to the Guards, for of them, being a picked corps, much was expected, but had directed his inspection to the other infantry branches of the service; the result of which was that, in the words of Bugeaud, "the English infantry are the finest in the world; luckily there are not many of them"—and he was much impressed with the steadiness and discipline which enabled men, after the fatigue of a long march over roads as bad as that, some of you must painfully remember, between Balaclava and the Front, and the excitement of a sham fight to form up and march past with as much precision and steadiness as they would have shown on a gala parade in one of the parks. No words were too strong, his praise was genuine and unqualified. He admitted, too, that the standard of the Militia and Volunteers far surpassed what he had been led to expect, and that though the dress of the latter was unpleasing to his trained military eye it did not disguise the materiel and power. The French visitors seem particularly struck with the proud "*fier*" air of our cavalry, and the admirable form of the artillery is the envy of one and all, and the pride of us Englishmen.

Captain E. Baring, R. A., of the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, has lately contributed a very interesting paper to the Royal Artillery Institution on the proper proportion of men to guns. He instances the experiences of the most important engagements of the last century, and cites the most reliable on the subject, both of our own and the continental leaders. The general conclusion drawn is that with large armies, acting in a flat open country, with good and numerous communications, the proportion should not exceed three guns to each thousand men; while in an enclosed mountainous country, with bad roads, the proportion should not be in excess of two or two and a half per thousand men. With small armies the proportion, under favourable circumstances, may be increased to as much as five guns to each thousand, but as a field battery on the march takes up 473 yards of roadway, and an army corps of 36,000 men and 108 guns would occupy 17½ miles, the artillery which causes this excessive length of column should be curtailed as much as possible. If we are to credit the *Dresden Journal*, the results of the shooting of the modified, needle-gun (*optirtes Zundenadelgewehr*) have been very extraordinary. A company of chasseurs at 1,200 metres attained an average of 75 per cent., and several other companies of the same regiment had averages of 60 and 70. At 800 metres a company of grenadiers attained the large percentage of 91—that is to say, 182 balls out of 200 fired reached the bull's eye—which I cannot credit.

Sham manœuvres unparalleled in military annals are now taking place in eastern France; the young German soldiers in training there are being shown how the French were beaten at Woerth and driven back to Styring and from Argonne to Sedan, where, after a three weeks' campaign, the Emperor was forced to capitulate. The grand operations which commenced with the route of DuFailly at Beaumont, and ended on the plateau of Illy, are being repeated. The French authorities on the Meuse have received lists of the towns and villages the Germans will hold whilst performing their evolutions. Prince Bismarck is being severely attacked by the military party of Germany for his diplomatic blunder of having allowed Belfort, the key of France to have slipped from him, and the German Chancellor confesses his error in a tone that sounds as if he meant to repair it, and he almost says to France, "I don't see how we can afford to leave Belfort, especially when you are not strong enough to turn us out of it." In France the conscription is far from being as popular as it was, and the gamin who has of late been dipping his hand into the revolving mahogany cylinders now at work on the Communal tables, and pulls it out finding himself destined to be shot at for the next seven years at the rate of one sous a day, no longer pins the unlucky ticket jauntily on the crown of his cap and marches off bawling the "*chant du Depart*," but he bleats like a sheep and fills the whole air of his native village with his unmanly wailings. Instead of being fired with the old martial fire he looks the picture of misery and has a very limp and washed-out appearance. Military ardour has, under late defeats, died out in France, and though the raw recruit of to-day will be a different man some twelve months hence, this is not the material to avenge Sedan and recover the lost provinces. "*A bientot la revanche*" is very far off.

The finding and sentence of the General Court Martial which recently tried Private George Welsh, R. M., at Chatham, has been promulgated. The prisoner was tried for being drunk, for stabbing two of his comrades on that day with intent to injure them, and for biting and kicking two more comrades with intent to injure them. The trial lasted several days, and the Admiralty have approved the finding of the Court. The prisoner was found guilty on all the three charges, and sentenced to 742 days' imprisonment, and to be dismissed the service with ignominy.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Poona Horse Show, the first of the kind, we believe, ever held in the Deccan, commenced on Monday. All Poona was there, headed by His Excellency the Governor and some of the members of Council. The weather was cool and pleasant. The entries of horses from every part of the country were very numerous, and comprised all classes, between the little Deccance pony and the splendid Walers or English horses that are occasionally to be seen ornamenting the carriage roads of Bombay. Among the horses for saddle and general use we noticed some very beautiful animals. One or two of the draught horses were handsome and powerful specimens of their class; and many of the pairs and teams were well matched. During the afternoon much excitement was expended on the leaping, which, however, was not so good as we expected to see. Two of the horses took their leaps in fine style, but a third gave his rider, Captain Stack, an ugly "spill." It went at the fence right enough, but instead of rising to it, it made an attempt to rush through, and horse and rider came heavily down on mother earth. We are glad to say that Captain Stack was not much hurt, and that the horse, though cut about the knee, is not seriously injured. Notwithstanding the great difficulties which have to be contended with in this country in getting up shows of this description, the promoters of the Poona Horse Show have made it a great success. If the event be made an annual one it will not only tend to improve the breed of Deccan and other equine cattle in India, but will become an important attraction in the Poona season.

(*Poona Observer*, Sept. 25.)

Yesterday afternoon, at about half-past four, H. E. the Governor opened the Grand Horse Show which has been for some time past in preparation. It is held in front of the Grand Stand on the Parade Ground, enclosed with grass tatties, forming a quadrangle, around which the stables for the reception of the horses are erected. The Band of H. M.'s 56th Regiment occupied the Stewards' Stand and played suitable selections of music at intervals. Shortly after H. E. the Governor had arrived he was conducted around the show by J. E. Oliphant, Esq., C. S., our worthy Collector of Poona, who pointed out to H. E. the Governor the arrangements and the selection of horses present, all of which we may remark are not yet stabled. Some of the horses were taken out and ridden by owners or exhibitors, and two or three of them were made to leap over a hurdle placed for that purpose. After this trotting horses were tried around the quadrangle and some of them were very good, but nothing to boast of. The Nawab of Baila had six very fine horses harnessed to a wagonette and they trotted very fairly, but the best on the ground that we saw belonged to a gentleman driving a dog-cart. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's stables also turned out some very capital specimens of horseflesh, especially the pair of black Arabs, which looked very graceful and spirited, and under the guidance of a good whip did well. H. E. the Governor seemed very much pleased with what he saw, and so did Major-General Grant, C. B., who was also present with his lady. There was a goodly gathering of the fashionable world of Poona and crowds of natives of the lower class also, who did not seem to understand the nature of the *tikoraon tamasha*, but looked on with blank amazement. We must confess that there are some very noble specimens of horses amongst those collected for competition, one beautiful animal, which reminded us of Taylor's favourite black mare which attracted such attention when his circus troup was performing in Bombay. There are some, however, which are but poor specimens, but the whole will give us a good idea of the condition of horseflesh in this part of India, which we may remark is not of a highly satisfactory nature.

A Tragedy.—Seldom, indeed, have we met with so much tragedy in a small compass as that contained in a terrible story lately circulating in the Paris papers. A certain Jean H——, having impoverished himself, entered the service of M. L—— in the Avenue Trudaine, as coachman. Here he ingratiated himself into the affections of the eldest daughter, with whom he eloped. The disconsolate father shortly received a letter suggesting marriage as the only means for repairing the dishonour done. Rushing to the address given, the father was seized with apoplexy, and died in the street. The young lady herself, struck by remorse, cursed her lover, went home, obtained her mother's forgiveness, and poisoned herself. The mother has since gone raving mad.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

A serious obstruction still to business is that accident near Bulsar. You doubtless heard before we did of the destruction of the bridge there. A village, too, has been swept away, they say, in the neighbourhood of Nowsaree. In fact, the weather suddenly changed shortly after the despatch of my last news-letter, clouds and heavy showers of rain succeeding the sunshine of the preceding days.

Gunputtee, according to our friends of the city, not only came, but took up his residence amongst us last week. Certainly, every Hindu house, from palace and mansion down to hut, betokened his supposed presence in a fancied shape, in this city of the Gaekwars. Meanwhile, it was pleasing to hear that the fair young Princess Kama Saib—a worthy member of a royal house, in short the daughter of the ruler of Baroda—was intent chiefly on adding to her well-known acts of charity, during the late festival, which lasted till the beginning of this week. Its conclusion, on Monday the 16th instant, occasioned much festive excitement. The Gaekwar, as usual, accompanied his highly honoured and departing guest, Gunputtee, to the water's edge, and there remained throughout the customary ceremonies, which were performed on a spot facing the well kept "station garden" of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. Large crowds collected from various places about Baroda, to be present on Gunputtee's last day for this year; and the Baroda station-master, Mr. Fernandes, and his staff, had quite enough to do to maintain their character for tact and good management. Of course, the city poured forth its throngs. Monday was a rainy day, but curiosity would not be repressed; and so, apart from our warriors and his own troops, the Gaekwar was saluted by quite an army of spectators. At the junction of the roads leading to camp and city, His Highness was met by the British Resident and his assistant, who after the usual exchange of courtesies returned on their elephant to a tent close by, where His Highness's other British guests were assembled, and had placed before them the many good things that the Gaekwar's hospitality had plenteously provided. Four companies of our infantry were stationed hereabouts, the remainder of the road to the water's brink being lined with the troops of the Gaekwar. On the approach of His Highness on his elephant we fired a salute of seven guns and a *feu de joi*, till the number twenty-one was reached. This was repeated as His Highness Mulharao re-passed on his way to his palace. The *elite* then drove homewards, and the rest were not slow in following their example. Thus ended Gunputtee's last day for 1872.

We have not received our letters and newspapers since the 15th instant. Hourly and anxiously are they expected. Of a truth we are shut out for a while from the vast world beyond Baroda.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

Of course society in Lahore is at this season on its last legs—if so respectable a body may be said to have such appendages. Murree, Dalhousie, Dhurmsala and Simla temporarily enjoy all the higher political, theological, professional, and social talent of the Punjab. The doctors alone abide by us, alas! and find ample employment with the demoralizing fevers which prostrate alike European and native. The band has now been silent a week, and the announcement that the majority of the musicians are laid up with fever is not yet withdrawn from the *Indian Public Opinion*. The church itself (I speak of St. James') is almost deserted, and last Sunday evening a good sermon was preached to about a dozen hearers, quite half of whom consisted of the choir.

This scene was a commentary on the Senior Chaplain's efforts to raise funds for a new building. A great number of people think the stately tomb of Anarkullee—even in its present state of P. W. Department white-wash—a more suitable building than any undersized stuffy Gothic structure would be. As "the tomb of a Mahomedan harlot," however, (to quote a persistent local error which has been eagerly seized by the new church party,) the present church has been pronounced wanting, and I suppose the shifting population of the capital will sooner or later have to do for posterity what posterity, if æsthetic, will not much thank them for.

The money subscribed for the proposed new church would be much more worthily expended in fitting up an European ward in our splendid Mayo Hospital. The present ward is unfit for any respectable patient of cleanly prejudices. On visiting it recently I was struck by the want of lights, dirt, bad punkahs, and careless attendance. Some of the present inmates would be more suitably lodged in Sultan's Serai, being apparently in much more vigorous health than their overworked medical advisers, but so long as they are supposed to be patients they should have ordinary comforts. If really ill one could imagine nothing more distressing than having to get well in the present European ward of the Mayo Hospital.

The pamphlet on the "Break of Gauge in India," recently published by Mr. Andrews, Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway (King & Co., Cornhill, price 3s. 6d.), has revived the long standing debate as to the wisdom of the step Government has taken in determining to complete the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the metre gauge (3' 3⅜"). The opinion of many who have really studied the question is that Government has, in the face of a most embarrassing clamour, adopted a wise policy. Others affirm that Government might judiciously have applied the new gauge to any other of the many protected State lines, *except* the Punjab Northern, not only because most of the permanent-way material and part of the rolling-stock for the standard or 5' 6" gauge was on the ground, but also because the whole fortunes of India may some day depend on its capacity for hurrying a large army to the frontier. This latter opinion is entitled to respect, but its military considerations are ill-founded. Russia, backed by such hordes as India has not seen since Tamerlane and Nadir Shah, may one day debouch from the Khyber; but its approach could not be conducted with such secrecy and celerity that there would not be ample time to augment our already large frontier force by drafts from all the great garrisons of the three presidencies. The Punjab Northern Railway will always be able to daily despatch a regiment fully equipped. At this rate any overwhelming British force could be concentrated on the Indus before an enemy could threaten Peshawur. The Indus Valley line would afford facilities for defending the Belooch frontier were the time-honoured attack by the Khyber abandoned. In the event of a war the routes of these lines will become more classic than ever.

However, leaving these questions: the Punjab Northern is certainly at last making good progress, the engineers having last working season been permitted to attack the three great bridges. It is expected that the foundations of both the Ravee (33 spans of 85 feet clear) and Jhelum (50 spans of 85 feet) will be finished before June next, and those of the Chenab (64 spans of 142 feet clear) by June 1874. The line can be speedily opened to Jhelum when these three bridges are finished, as all the stations, flush-gap crossings and other minor works are now nearly entirely completed. The permanent way material is on the ground and could be laid in a few weeks. Four engines—well worth seeing in the five ton trucks in which they arrived from Calcutta, after the monsters used on your G. I. P.—are also being erected at Lahore, and the building of carriage and waggon stock is about to be commenced. There will probably be special vehicles for the transport of ordnance and cattle, the military necessities of the line being kept fully in mind. The engineers are in no way behindhand, and several of the gentlemen entrusted with these works are quite likely to become known to fame. The engineer who finishes the Chenab Bridge (1½ mile long, each pier founded on three wells of 12' 6" diameter, sunk at least 70 feet into the bed of the river) will claim such credit as has not often fallen to the profession since the completion of the Titanic works of the Stephensons, Brunel, Sommeiller and Lesseps.

Speaking of railways reminds me what a number of unemployed Europeans are knocking about Lahore. The European artizan in the Punjab has fallen on evil times; a very great number of deserving men have been thrown out of employment by some recent mania for railway staff reduction; and finding employment must tax to the utmost the resources of the most elastic adventurer. The Punjab is at present a bad field for mechanics and tradesmen without some influence or introductions.

A gentleman, some time connected with the Calcutta and Punjab press, has, I believe, projected a daily Punjab paper to be called the "Punjab Daily Telegraph" and published at Umballa. The general opinion is that it would not pay with the *Pioneer* for a rival.

The cholera is rapidly dying out here, and travellers to Mooltan and Simla are no longer obliged to leave their servants behind them in quarantine for seven days. It has however broken out at Peshawur, and there is quarantine for both Europeans and natives at the Attock crossing of the Indus. There has been rather a panic in Cashmere. It was bad in Lahore at one time, but no serious general funk occurred. Rain has again fallen heavily (on the 15th and 17th), and the rest of the really hot weather cannot now do us much hurt.

I have left my best news for the end. The ice machine has been started. Those who revel in Wenham know not the luxury of block after fainting weeks of a scanty supply of dirty cheap ice. Thanks, however, I believe to the break in communication on the S. P. and D. Railway, the erection of the machine has been so delayed that it has only been got in working order just as we begin to feel cool. Three weeks ago fabulous sums would have been given for the machine ice, which can now be had at an anna a pound. The proprietors have been unfortunate in losing this season, but the next will certainly recoup them.

BHOSAWUL, 24TH SEPT.

Cholera has disappeared from this station. A great quantity of rain has fallen this last week, generally commencing in the evening and raining all night. It is not required for the crops at present, and is injuring the jowaree, which is over-growing its strength, and consequently is levelled to the ground with the slightest wind. The cotton is looking very healthy all over the Berar country, and is in some parts quite six feet high. It is to be hoped that it is not outgrowing its strength and in consequence proving more fruitful in wood than flowers.

The rivers and nullahs that were overflowing have now considerably fallen, after doing a great deal of damage to villagers and crops that were situated near the banks. The sufferers are again commencing to erect their huts on the same spot, knowing at the same time that they may again be washed away the next flood. Certainly they don't go to any great expense for materials, and I suppose this accounts for their stupidity.

MAD DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me, through your widely circulated paper, to draw the attention of Mr. Souter and the police in general to the extreme danger and nuisance continually reported regarding mad dogs, specially in the vicinity of Mahaluxmee, Tardeo, Breach Candy, and thereabouts (vide also your issue of yesterday and at sundry times in the course of the last two months). I know myself of seven men and one girl having been bitten by these dogs, and several of them having died of the bites in the course of the last two months; but the occurrences are far more frequent. To allow this danger on the public road is a want of attention and consideration for the safety of the public which I did not expect from Mr. Souter's generally acknowledged zeal.

I have seen mangy and ominous looking dogs in that vicinity in all my walks towards Breach Vellard. The reason of no accidents to Europeans being reported as yet, is simply that the same walk but rarely about the streets; but as I send my children daily out for an airing on the beach in company with other children enjoying the healthful breeze, I now give warning to the police that as I do not wish to expose my children to the attacks of these animals, which are but too likely, shall myself do the part which the police, notwithstanding the frequent reports and complaints of the public, so systematically neglect, and with gun and poison, destroy all pariah dogs, and all such as prowl about without apparent master, wherever I may meet with them; as I consider this is simply in

SELF DEFENCE.

*** We believe the police are doing all they can to destroy mad dogs and mangy owners dogs, but they are necessarily cautious, because were they to destroy valued and harmless dogs they would no doubt come in for a good deal of just abuse.—Ed. *B. G.*

THE SUPPLEMENTARY RATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You have given Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee a reply to his letter about the Supplementary Rate which will surely meet with general approval. I dont see what other reply you could have given him. A rate of unknown quantity, and liable to be demanded at any time, could never be favourably received in any community. The ignorance of the body of house occupiers in Bombay makes a Supplemensary Rate the more objectionable. Here is an illustration. Ramah, having paid the Budget rates in full during the year 1872, is met by the bill collector of his district in 1874, and a Supplementary Rate demanded. Ramah wants an explanation,—what does the rate mean? The collector, ready to appease the wrath of the ratepayer, replies that the Town Council have expended more money than they received and are anxious to pay off the Municipal debt. All the persuasive powers of the collector will be insufficient to get Ramah to believe that the Town Council are not a pack of rogues, or that a ratepayer can be compelled to pay more than a year's rate. According to Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, as soon as Ramah finds his pocket touched by a Supplementary Rate, he will proceed to "raise such a hue and cry and demand for enquiry as will prove a sovereign remedy in preventing the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council, or the Corporation itself from incuring, from any preventible cause, carelessness on inattention, such excess in any subsequent year." Now if the new Municipal Bill really places the city in danger of being visited annually with a demand for a Supplementary Rate — and I maintain that it does so — then Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee and his Committee associates have provided a pretty rod in pickle for the occupiers of houses. As a justice of the peace, sheriff, magistrate, and income-tax collector, does Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee really think that the peace of the city will be secured by providing a Supplementary Rate which the law demands shall "cover the whole of the excess of expenditure" in any one year? How does Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee know what will or may be the excess of expenditure in any year? He qualifies his language about excess of expenditure with the words, "from any preventible cause;" but what, I ask, has the cause of expenditure to do with the words of Section 98? Ramah and his friends will make their "hue and cry" upon the pain they experience when their "pockets are touched," and not upon the cause.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee seeks to justify the Committee that hit upon the "atrocious" Suppementary Rate and induced Mr. Tucker to adopt it. We do not care much about the Committee as a committee, but surely all the members of the Committee were not the authors of that ingenious method of balancing the accounts of the Municipality. Some one gentleman of the lot deserves to be recognized as the father of the supplementary taxation, and we beseech Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee not to permit the occupiers of houses in Bombay to remain ignorant of the name of their benefactor. Surely he will tell us to whom the city of Bombay owes its gratitude. As the only remaining member of General Marriott's committee, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee is heir to all the honour to which the Committee can lay claim, and to all the electrical discharge of gratitute in which the city may explode. The name of the supplementary financier, Mr. Dossabhoy! The name! The name!

Speaking of General Marriott's committee reminds me of the following occurrence at one of the Bench meetings at which Mr. Hope's budget was being considered. It was suggested by somebody that some provision should be made in the budget to meet the exigencies of municipal life. To this Mr. Hope made answer that he did not know of any special exigencies of municipal life. Municipal government was just like the imperial Government in principle, and in budget matters there could be no difference. From this incident it is evident that Mr. Hope had not then been initiated into the mysteries of supplementary finance, and I think his claim to be recognized as the author of Section 98 should be set aside. If Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee has been made a convert to the views of some other financier on the Committee, he clings to his faith with a tenacity worthy of a better cause.

It is not often that Mr. Dossabhoy makes such a public blunder as he has now made in regard to the Supplementary Rate. He may like to see his fancy idol pilloried in the public market-place. For my part I would vote for no mercy being accorded to any public servant who incurred an excess of expenditure beyond what was sanctioned by competent authority. Is not this the principle upon which imperial finance is conducted?

It is wrong to make merry at the expense of one occupying the dignified position of sheriff. Were it not so, I was going to say that it is amusing enough to see Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee endeavouring to balance himself upon two stools, but it requires the wit of Mr. Anstey to do justice to the picture.

D.

*** Unfortunately the Printer in correcting our article to which the above letter refers, accidentally omitted a line in the commencement of the last paragraph, and so made the opening sentence of that paragraph quite unintelligible. It ought to have run—"We have said enough to indicate the extraordinary gulf "into *which the Bombay Government is sinking under* the direction "of commonplace men."—Ed. *B. G.*

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me, please, to answer a query which so much puzzles that rates-and-taxes-loving Parsee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee:—"Now if from any carelessness or inattention in overestimating the income or in exceeding the sanctioned expenditure, such an excess should arise, how is it to be met?" Why, check the *pagar* of those "responsible" officers through whose carelessness and inattention the income is overestimated or the sanctioned expenditure exceeded, and thus meet the deficit. Certainly Mr. Dosabhoy himself would not pay *his* servants handsomely for their carelessness and inattention.

25th Sept. PAR.

A drunken Scotchman, returning from a fair, fell asleep by the roadside, when a pig found him, and began licking his nose. Sawney roared—"Wha's kissing me noo? Is it you? What is to be awell liked among the lasses."

THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me through your columns to suggest to the Committee of the Bombay Scottish Education Society that they should publish a detailed statement of the operations and accounts of the Society, to be printed and distributed among the members, as is customary with similar associations. There are numbers, no doubt, like myself who would like to see what the condition of the Society is.

25th Sept. A SCOTCHMAN.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers please inform me through the medium of your paper whether a widow can get the mony deposited in her husband's name in a Government Savings Bank if she applies to the Secretary or the officer in charge of the Bank.

24th Sept. INQUIRER.

THE LATIN PROFESSORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent 'Common Sense' is quite right. Why should there be a professor and an assistant professor of Sanskrit to boot in the Elphinstone College in addition to a senior fellow and two shastrees? One professor would be quite enough, and the pay of the other ought to be set apart for a Latin professorship; otherwise believe me the study of Latin will fall entirely into disuse. The introduction of Persian into the University curriculum was a heavy enough blow to it; but when students perceive that they have no reliable teachers of Latin to depend upon, they will utterly neglect the language. The present state of things is the more to be wondered at when one reflects that the Director of Public Instruction is himself an eminent Latinist, and therefore cannot be held to undervalue the great importance of Latin as a branch of education, and that the Elphinstone funds provide for a professorship of Latin.

21st Sept. Y.

THE SEWREE CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have noticed several letters in your columns during the last few weeks on matters relating to the Sewree Cemetery. Similar correspondence appeared some months ago in the *Times of India*, which had not the effect however of getting the evil complained of remedied in any way, as the Roman Catholic Bishop seems possessed with the apathy to do nothing in remedying an evil which afflicts the Roman Catholics, especially that portion of them who have not the means to pay the heavy fees levied by the Bishop for graves. If the matter could be represented to Government through the Burial Board some good may soon be expected; whereas to continue writing on the subject in the daily papers I am afraid the Roman Catholics will hardly come to a satisfactory conclusion in the matter.

25th September. ALPHA.

BAPTY BROTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As this firm has now commenced making bread for the public, may I ask, through the medium of your journal, why it is that no system of delivery has as yet been instituted? At present I learn that any one requiring the Bapty loaf is obliged to send a servant all the way into the Fort for it; which we at Byculla and Mazagon cannot attempt to do without running the risk of being *sans le pain* for breakfast; and many are there who can neither afford nor spare a servant to meet such an inconvenience, and are consequently obliged to put up with the stuff which Mr. Harris's analyses show we have been in the habit of eating. (After this exposition, I think it would be better for those to whom Bapty Brothers will not send their bread, to go in for "chuppattees").

Bapty Brothers' customers would be legion if they would undertake a system of delivery. It is only by sending their loaves, at a reasonable rate, broadcast over the land, that they can expect to smother competition and to reign supreme.

BREAD EATER.

*** We understand that depots for the sale of the bread are to be opened in various parts of Bombay.—Ed. B. G.

BOMBAY.

Dengue Fever in Kattywar.—It is stated that dengue fever has of late made its appearance at Rajcote.

The Wudwan Jail.—Out of the twenty-five prisoners who escaped a few days ago from the Wudwan Jail, one has been captured.

Locusts at Bhoomlee.—A large number of locusts appeared the other day at Bhoomlee, near Bhownugger. The damage done to the crops was but slight.

Railway in Kattywar.—We hear that it is contemplated to lay railway lines at Joonaghud, Gondul, Dhorajee, and Veerawul, in the province of Kattywar.

Theft.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a Hindoo woman by name Condee to three months' imprisonment for stealing a gold wristlet from a child who was wearing it.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the Powder Works, Mazagon, concerning the death of Fatma, woman who, whilst delirious from fever, jumped into a well, and was drowned.

Cholera at Woodwara.—A correspondent informs us that cholera is at present seriously raging at Woodwara in the Surat collectorate. The Parsees of Western India go to this place every year to visit their principal fire-temple, which is situated there.

Criminal Misappropriation.—A Hindoo goldsmith by name Govind Suggon was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for misapplying in breach of trust six rupees in cash belonging to Suckeena, woman.

An Old Offender.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Maratha named Balloo Vittoo, an old offender, was charged with stealing a piece of cloth, the property of a man named Babajee Gunnoo, and was on conviction sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the Bora Bazaar Street, Fort, on the body of a Hindoo named Soonderjee Meghjee. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by his having accidentally fallen from the third storey of a house.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 21st September, was 51 feet 1 tenth, the total rainfall up to same date being 64 inches 37 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 3 tenths, and the total rainfall 38 inches 42 cents.

Fund for the Poor of Billimora.—The Gaekwar of Baroda has caused the distribution of two seers of grain to each of the sufferers by the recent floods at Billimora. Bai Manecbaee Motlabaee has subscribed Rs. 100 to the fund started for the relief of the sufferers, and Mr. Nowrojee Manekjee Wadia Rs. 50.

Cholera at Damaun.—A correspondent, writing from Damaun, states—"Cholera is at present seriously raging here, and consequently there is much agitation in the community. The Governor personally attends on persons suffering from the epidemic and administers medicines to them. He has issued an order to preserve cleanliness in the town."

Perjury and Forgery.—A Parsee named Sorabjee Nasserwanjee Dandas yesterday appeared in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a summons against one Ramjee Walljee Luckerawalla, whom he charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and also with dishonestly using as genuine a forged document.

Broach High School.—Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector Northern Division, examined the Broach High School on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst., and was highly satisfied with the progress made by the students attending the school. It is stated that six students of this school are to attend at the forthcoming Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

An Action on a Promissory Note.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, Rajoo Balloo sued Andoba Bhagoba Powar to recover Rs. 844, the amount of a promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiff on the 28th October 1863. The defendant applied for an order to stay proceedings on the ground of insolvency. The application was granted.

Stolen Property.—Jetha Luckumsey, a shopkeeper, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in his possession ten brass water-cocks, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The magistrate, after a careful investigation of the case, convicted the prisoner and fined him Rs. 40. Mr. Camroodin Tyabjee defended the prisoner.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Mahomedan named Waydbux Sooltan and another were charged with assaulting one Abdool Hakim Hajee with a stick. Defendants were adjudged guilty. The first was fined Rs. 50 with the alternative of thirty days' imprisonment; and the second Rs. 10, or in default to undergo twenty days' imprisonment.

The Land Mortgage Bank.—Yesterday in the Small Causes Court, before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, a case was called for hearing in which the Land Mortgage Bank of India sought to recover from Assarya Poonsee and Dhunabaee, Rs. 554, the amount of

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED JETHA HEMRAJ.

Mr. Starling, for Sir Charles Forbes and Co., opposing creditors, moved for a postponement of the case till the third Wednesday in November next. The insolvent appeared in person. The matter was postponed accordingly.

RE NOWROJEE LIMJEEBHOY.

Mr. Farran, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the case. Mr. Hormusjee, for an opposing creditor, consented on payment of the costs of his appearance. The case was postponed till the 20th November; and the insolvent was ordered to pay the costs of the day.

RE FRANCIS DE JESUS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang appeared for an opposing creditor; the insolvent in person. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,652. After a short enquiry, the insolvents were sworn and discharged, the first on inserting in his schedule the name of one creditor which had been omitted.

RE HEERJEE VISRAM.

The insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,983, appeared in person. The opposing creditor failed to appear; and insolvent was, therefore, sworn and discharged.

RE ISMAIL JUMALL.

The insolvent and an opposing creditor appeared in person. The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 2,075; and after an enquiry which failed to establish the grounds of opposition, insolvent was sworn and discharged.

RE VICTOR DE SILVA.

The parties appeared in person. Insolvent was opposed by one creditor, who failed to prove the grounds of opposition. Insolvent was therefore granted a discharge.

SENTENCE OF DEATH REVERSED.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Appellate Side, before Mr. Justice Lloyd and Mr. Justice Kemball, the case of the Queen *v.* Ramtoo Jeewa and seven others was called on for hearing. It was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon six of the prisoners by Mr. F. D. Melvill, Session Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. Leith, instructed by Mr. Wasudeorao, appeared for the appellants. Mr. Latham, instructed by the Government Pleader, for the Crown in support of the conviction.

At a Court of Session held at Ahmedabad on the 16th July 1872, before Mr. Melvill, Session Judge, Ramtoo Jeewajee and seven others, committed for trial by Mr. H. R. Cooke, Full-power Magistrate of Kaira, were charged with murder in having caused the death of Motee Hurgowun Nurrotum Hurgowun, and having thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The Session Judge, after a lengthened enquiry, acquitted and discharged two of the prisoners and passed a sentence of death on the other six, subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Lloyd said their Lordships had carefully looked through the evidence, and they saw reason for entertaining grave doubts as to the trustworthiness of the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Latham addressed the Court at some length, urging that weight ought to attach to the opinion of the Session Judge as to the credibility of the evidence, formed from an observation of the demeanour and answers of the witnesses themselves, while this Court had to rely only upon the evidence on paper and had not the same advantages as the Session Judge had. The learned counsel submitted that, if the Court thought of altering the sentence, they would reduce it to the next heavy sentence mentioned in the Code, and hoped they would not let the prisoners off without punishment.

MR. JUSTICE LLOYD, in giving decision, said that, looking at all the circumstances of the case, they considered there were grave doubts as to the trust worthiness of the evidence. The time that elapsed between the commission of the offence and the evidence brought forward through the police was very considerable. For two months they could find no trace of the murder notwithstanding that the superintendent of police himself exerted in the matter. But it was only after a very large reward had been offered, that certain parties came forward and gave information which led to the trial and conviction of the prisoners. Their Lordships had given a most careful consideration to the evidence, and did not think they should be justified in giving such weight to it as the Session Judge had done. It was with much reluctance they had come to this decision, and they, therefore, reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the prisoners to be discharged.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Acting President of the Madras Municipality, Colonel Ritherdon, is "down with the dengue."

A THIRD shock of earthquake is reported as having occurred at Gowalpara at 4-21 P. M. on the 15th instant.

WE observe that His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to become the patron of the Behar Scientific Society.

THE Government has declined to grant the loan of Rs. 33,000, applied for by the Municipality of Mussoorie for the purpose of building a town-hall and assembly-rooms.

THE Chief Commissioner of Oudh, writing on the 16th instant, reports "a beneficial break in the rains," and states that "the prospects of the harvests are further improved," and "prices are falling."

MR. J. G. CHARLES having obtained leave for three months, we learn that Mr. Cornell, at present Officiating Registrar of the High Court, will officiate for Mr. Charles as Police Magistrate, from Monday next, the 23rd instant.—*Indian Daily News.*

SNAKE BITE.—We are informed that Mr. C. P. Carmichael, Inspector General of Police N. W. P., has at the instance of Captain G. F. J. Graham, District Superintendent of Police, Benares, purchased 2,500 copies of Dr. Lazarus's vernacular "Instructions for the cure of snake-bites" for circulation among the police stations under his control.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE WRECK OF THE HOTSPUR.—We learn that Mr. Lundy, the Superintendent of the Sub-Marine Telegraph, will try another experiment in the course of this week to blow up the wreck of the ship Hotspur. If he does not now succeed in blowing up the vessel he will find his task more difficult during the north-east monsoon, which will soon be setting in.—*Madras Athenæum.*

WATER SUPPLY AT BELLARY.—The project for the supply of water to the cantonment of Bellary has been completed. The water in the tank which stood at a height of 11' 13" above the floor of the sluice, which is four feet below the tank bed, was let into Fischer's Tank and thence into the Native Infantry Goontah and the Fort Ditch. The former has water sufficient to last till the next rains, while the latter holds a six months' supply.—*Madras Times.*

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following note be added to Civil Pension Code 56 (*a*): [Note.—Broken periods of a year are not to be taken into account in calculating the amount of any gratuity admissible to an officer under any rule in the Code.] The Governor-General in Council directs that the following rule be added as rule 3 under section 49, Civil Pension Code:—3. The medical certificate required by rule 2 must be annexed to the first bill submitted for the pay of an officer appointed in India.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE BY A EUROPEAN.—At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Friday, John Henry MacGuire, a European, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with having on the 8th September instant, at Dinapore, murdered a native, named Kangalee, by shooting him with a gun. A second count charged the prisoner with having caused grievous hurt to the said Kangalee by shooting him with the gun. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to eight years penal servitude.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE BENGAL CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—It is said that the Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service has been called upon by the Government of Bengal for a report as to the feasibility of reducing the present number of preventive officers. It is believed that a reduction could be made without in any way impairing the efficiency of the service. It is proposed to reduce one officer in each grade in case of casualties. Promotion in the service has hitherto been very slow, and the proposed reduction will make it still worse.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL P. W. DEPARTMENT.—We understand that Mr. W. M. Vivian, appointed Engineer-apprentice to Bengal by the Public Works Department to the Government of India, is posted to the 3rd Calcutta Division of the Bengal Provincial Establishment. Mr. Thomas S. Isaac, C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Officiating as Superintending Engineer, North-Eastern Circle, Bengal, Buildings and Roads Branch, D. P. W., having been promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, by the Government of India, is confirmed in the North-Eastern Circle, Dacca.—*Ibid.*

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last a sad accident occurred at the Baggala bridge on the Eastern Bengal Railway. It appears that a khalasi, named Shaikh Taraghand, one of a number of natives employed on the repairs of the bridge, was ordered to go some distance up the line to show a light for the guidance of No. 12 down train then due. It is supposed, however, that the man fell asleep in consequence of the train being nearly half-an-hour late, for on its arrival some of the wheels passed over his left leg, three inches below the knee, crushing the limb in a frightful manner. As it was considered that amputation would be necessary, the man was immediately sent to Calcutta for that purpose, but unfortunately expired from the great loss of blood on the road.—*Ibid.*

THE WATER SUPPLY OF DACCA.—Khajeh Abdool Ghanie's liberality in presenting the city of Dacca with a lakh and a-half of rupees, for the purpose of supplying his fellow-citizens with pure water, has of course made a great impression on the public mind, and been widely commented on by the press. There is one circumstance connected with the gift which our contemporaries have omitted to notice, and that is, that the donation is contingent on the people being exempted from the payment of a water rate. We are informed that plans and estimates for the scheme have been placed by Government in the hands of Mr. Pereira, C.E., and Mr. N. W. Mackenzie, C.E. The people of Dacca may be congratulated on their good fortune in having such a philanthropic fellow-townsman as the Khajeh, and on possessing officers so eminently fitted to carry out his benevolent intentions. From what we know of these two gentlemen, we may rely that there will be no unnecessary delay in the completion of their estimates. —*Bengal Times.*

THE CHIEF OF ULWAR.—A correspondent whose communication appears in the usual place, complains bitterly of the treatment which the Ulwar Chieftain has received from the Government. If the facts which he states are correct—and we see no reason for questioning them—then we must say that the punishment of this unfortunate Chieftain has been carried too far, whatever may have been his offence. But our correspondent says he has committed none against the Government. It appears singular that a Chieftain who had won the good opinion of Lord Lawrence and the late Earl of Mayo, as an able and energetic ruler, should *now* be found utterly incompetent to govern his territories, and subjected to every kind of humiliation and disgrace. We trust Lord Northbrook will institute an inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the case of the Ulwar Chieftain.—*Mofussilite.*

THE PAY OF THE SEPOY.—A military correspondent, whose name would carry great weight with it were we permitted to divulge it, writes at some length to demand why measures have not been taken to increase the pay of the sepoys of the Native Army. The price of provisions of every description—notably the price of the common cereals, which form the staple article of the sepoy's food—has increased enormously during the past twenty years, owing to the increased facilities afforded for the transport of grain from one part of the country to the other. This increase in prices has formed the grounds for increasing the pay of many of our already highly paid officials. It has formed the ground-work of clamour on the part of many branches of the service, for an increase of pay, and has been attentively considered, and in some instances favourably responded to, by the Government. But our native soldiers, the only body of men who dare not combine to demand increased pay, have been kept out in the cold, and their reasonable claims to consideration have been disregarded. The pay of the sepoy at the present time barely exceeds what he drew in the time of Clive and Warren Hastings. It is certain that the army is ceasing to be popular with the fighting classes of our subjects. Recruits are obtained with difficulty, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the cause of this falling off is the insufficiency of the present rate of pay drawn by the sepoy. —*Ibid.*

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

FRIDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

THE second day of the Rifle Meeting opened precisely at 7 o'clock. The morning was rather cloudy with a very high wind from the left. The prize completed this day was the Commissioner's. The names of the successful competitors are:—

COMMISSIONER'S PRIZE.

Distance, 400 yards.—No of shots, (7) seven.

	Points.
Sergeant Farthing, 2-21st	28
Captain Bridge, do.	27
Private Earl, do	27
Private Grant, 1-21st	26
Captain Carey, do	26
Private Mostyn, 48th	26
Corporal Bailey, 1-21st	26
Sergeant Bartley, 80th	25
Corporal Collett, do	25
Sergeant Inman, 48th	25
Do. Riviere, 1-21st	25
Do. Turner, 80th	25
Private Russell, 48th	25
Sergeant Weaver, 80th	25
Lieutenant Campbell, 80th	25
Do. Bowley, 48th	24
Sergeant Rowlings, 1-21st	24
Do. Tynn, 1-21st	24
Do. Quoley, 48th	24
Captain Laughton, Staff Corps	24

The Markman's Prize, 1st Series of the Association, The Viceroy's Prize, Carbine Prizes, Rifle Derby, and Native Derby were also fired for, but not completed, as the rain came down at 3, and the firing ceased. The firing for the Bangalore Cup and the Inter-Volunteer Match come off to-morrow.

BANGALORE, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

This is the third day of the Rifle Meeting, and the weather promises to be fair, but the wind still continues high. The Bangalore Cup was fired for this morning and was won by the 1-21st with a score of 320 points, 20 points in excess of last year, notwithstanding the disadvantages they had to contend with. The three highest aggregate scores made are—

	Points.
Captain Powlett, H. M.'s 48th	47
Private Vining, 2-21st	44
Captain Salmond, 1-21st	44

The Inter-Volunteer match came off, but was not completed, as it was interrupted by rain. The Markman's Prize, Carbine, 1st Series of the Association, Viceroy's Prize, Rifle Derby, and Native Derby were fired for, but they also were not completed. There was a very large attendance in the evening, and the band of the 18th was present. The shooting will be resumed on Monday morning at 6.30. —*Madras Times.*

NO OPERA FOR CALCUTTA THIS SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—You will greatly oblige me by publishing in your newspaper the following letter, which will convince the public of Calcutta that there being no Italian Opera during the current year cannot be attributed to any fault of mine:—

"I beg to inform the respectable public of Calcutta that I have done my best to insure a new Italian Opera Company for the next season, and that it has been neither my fault nor that of Messrs. Apcar, Valetta, and Masse, the latter my agent in Calcutta, if all our combined efforts have proved a failure. I had engaged a first-rate company through the agency of Messrs. Cambiaggio & Co., as it can easily be ascertained from the following prospectus:—Mdlle. Marietta, celebrated soprano; Levini Chofe, contralto; Neri Mariano, tenor; Lenghi Clodomiro, baritone; Frantoni Antonia, basso; Balvelli Leopoldo, buffo. On Mr. Valetta assuring me that the subscription had reached the sum of Rs. 33,000, I left for Australia, where I engaged Signora Coy, the great favourite of the public, and three second parts and ten chorus singers, and proceeded to Milan, where I engaged the company abovementioned all at my own expense. Finally, Mr. Massa wrote to me that it was useless to think about the next theatrical season, since there was no hope of success."

GIOVANNI POMPEI.

Milan, August 31, 1872.

GHOGRA FLOODS.

(*Pioneer.*)

IN February last we gave a description of the Ghogra floods in the Azimgurh district, and expressed a hope that Government might be induced to undertake some protective works to obviate the danger. We propose now to shortly describe what has since taken place. A spur 1,000 feet long, estimated to cost Rs. 6,500, was sanctioned; this was subsequently changed to two shorter ones, which were almost completed before the rains set in; at the same time a survey of the whole river valley was ordered. This survey established a point at which we hinted before, that is, that a spur alone would not meet the whole difficulty. It is now proved that the country south of the river slopes for some distance away from it, and that consequently the river flows on a rather higher level than the country. It was formerly kept in bounds by a substantial clay cliff. This clay cliff is in parts remaining, but below the village of Rasoolpore it has been cut away by the change in the course of the river, and the country left open. The only course in such a case is to build an artificial cliff. It is therefore proposed to make a vast embankment 7½ miles long, rising from a base 30 feet broad to the height of one foot above the highest flood level. The cost of this, with the necessary flanking works, is roughly estimated at Rs. 54,000. Already Government has had to remit over Rs. 3,600 of annual revenue, and local remissions bring this sum to over Rs. 4,000 of yearly loss; and we shall show presently that this sum represents but a portion of what will have to be remitted should the damage continue. Capitalize the loss at 6 per cent. and it represents Rs. 65,000. The loss that has accrued therefore is sufficient to justify Government, on the lowest financial ground, in proceeding with the undertaking. We have read an interesting account of two visits paid during these rains to the flooded district. The first took place on the 19th, and the second on the 28th August. On the first occasion the river stood three feet below its flood level; the country was, comparatively speaking, not much under water, but the Ghogra was tearing inland through numerous interlacing channels that the river has cut for itself through the heart of the country. In these channels the velocity of the current was nearly as great as in the main stream, and so deep were they that boats of 900 maunds burden could easily travel through them. Further eastward the Ratoi lake was a vast sea as far as the eye could reach. By the next visit the river had risen considerably and covered the face of the whole country. Save here and there, where a homestead perched on an eminence just escaped the devouring waters, the tenants have fled from their villages, where their khareef is but

"————a troubled sea

From whose wrinkled hand a harvest no man gathereth,"

and where no rubbee can be hoped for from a desert of sand. This year the rains have not been remarkably heavy,—the Tons, for instance, has not during the whole year been within 12 feet of its last year's level; the flood therefore is a normal one, and we may expect it to be always at least equally severe. But there is another danger threatening. At present the sand is deposited by the stream either before or during its passage through the Ratoi lake, and the lands eastward are only damaged by excess of water. The cause of this is, that the velocity of the stream is deadened by the vast body of water in the Ratoi lake; but as this lake silts up, the cause will be removed, and the sand-laden waters will desolate the east of the lake, as they have already the west. The total area affected is about 20 miles long by from three to six miles broad, and at least three-fourths of this is on the east of the lake, and as yet untouched. We have shown that Government has already lost a sum which represents Rs. 65,000; the losses of the zemindars are far more, for the pergunnah, Nathoopore, is the garden of the district; add to this, that the settlement of the temporarily-settled villages begins this year while the deterioration is increasing; and it will be allowed that there is sufficient cause for anxiety. Seeing in a case like this is believing. All the descriptions in the world will never present such a vivid picture as a short inspection of the villages would give. No one in the cold weather by visiting the spot can imagine the extent to which the flood ranges. Let Government depute two officers to visit the part at once while the floods are out, that some practicable scheme may be devised for stopping this dreadful devastation.

THE IMPERIAL CONCLAVE.

("TIMES" PRUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, SEPT. 2.

THERE are not many Imperial interviews on record respecting the origin and probable results of which so much vague speculation has prevailed as in the coming one. Yet few meetings of the kind have cast such well-defined shadows before. The publicity which has lately pervaded the whole political life of the Continent, and the necessity which has arisen even for the leading Cabinets of the day to seek the support and court the applause of their subjects, allow the present generation to watch the action of diplomacy to an extent which in our fathers' times would have appeared preternatural in itself, and prejudicial to the gravest interests of State. The Conference, it is well known, is the result of Italian pressure applied to the Austrian Court. The Emperor and King of Germany has, it will be remembered, in the last few years, paid repeated visits to his Austrian brother without eliciting a return. Gastein, Ischl, and Salzburg have been the scenes of princely interviews; Berlin alone did not seem to possess any attractions. His Austrian Majesty hesitated to commit himself to the extent of becoming a guest, although he no longer objected to act the host. Immediately before and after the war the temporizing policy of his Government prevented a journey which might have been construed into an absolute abandonment of France. It was a period of suspense, and, while it lasted, caution and reserve were the order of the day. Last year, when there was no further need to regard the feelings of his Western friends, His Majesty's new Minister—Hohenwart—saw fit to back Rome so energetically against Germany that a trip to Berlin would have been useless. Only after Hohenwart had fallen, not, indeed, because of his foreign politics, but because he meant to accord the Czechians an independence which must have interfered with the Monarchical Government of the State, was the last impediment swept away, and a way opened for performing the long delayed act of courtesy. A notorious circumstance opportunely contributed to mature the tardy resolve. To secure the support of the clergy in his domestic arrangements and re-arrangements, M. Thiers had repeatedly expressed himself so indiscreetly regarding his relations to the "Re Spogliators" of Rome that Prince Humbert had eventually to besent to Berlin to strengthen the ties already existing between Hohenzollern and Savoy. The importance of this step could not escape the Vienna statesmen. We have been kindly told by M. Thiers that during the late war, on the occasion of his memorable circuit, the King of Italy promised to despatch an army to attempt a diversion in favour of France; and we know from the just published posthumous papers of Mazzini that, even before the outbreak of hostilities, the Italian agitator offered this Government to restrain the French sympathies of his Sovereign in the coming struggle, provided he were allowed a subsidy of 1,000,000 francs and 20,000 needle-guns. Under these circumstances the King of Italy was necessarily regarded as an unknown quantity in all political calculations by Austria no less than the rest of the world. But he ceased to be so when he deputed his son to cross the Alps and enter into more intimate relations with the victorious and firmly established Power of the North. The Prince's journey, and what occurred during his stay in these latitudes, could not but produce an impression at Vienna. It was at about the same time that we learnt His Austrian Majesty had signified an intention to visit Berlin. The German Court, anxious to add to the few existing guarantees for the prolongation of peace, received the Austrian announcement with assurances of intense and unfeigned gratification. However, there are symptoms that, even in the first flush of a pleasant and, perhaps, wholly unanticipated surprise, the possible upshot of the Austrian advances was not over-estimated at Berlin. The better to understand the bearing of the German Court and Cabinet at this interesting juncture, it may be useful to cast a glance at the relations between the leading States of the Continent, as they have shaped themselves since the war. What is the primary object of German foreign policy at this moment? To compel France to put off, and, if possible, forego her ideas of revenge. Were Austria willing and in a position to declare that she would not suffer such a war to be undertaken for mere vindictive purposes, the *pia desideria* of this Government would be fulfilled. But she is neither the one nor the other. Austria has no occasion to oblige Germany, except in return for a service of corresponding magnitude; and it so happens that Germany will think twice before she helps her half-sister and ancient ally to secure the only advantage she cares for under the present aspect of things. For, as Germany's solicitude is awakened by certain contingencies threatening the Middle Rhine, so is Austria naturally anxious to protect her interests and defend her safety along the course of the Lower Danube. But for Germany to second Austria in this task might expose her to the risk of a Russian *refroidissement*—an eventuality to be maturely considered in these days of French resentment and hate. Not only is Russia now-a-days considered a more useful ally than Austria, whose internal divisions might prove a serious drawback to effectual operations in foreign war; but, what is more immediately important and more certainly advantageous, by befriending each other Germany and Russia contribute to prolong the continuation of peace, at least for a time, while, were Germany to support Austria in preference to Russia, the opposite result might be produced. Russia, being engrossed in making immense military and administrative reforms, has no wish to moot the Oriental question prematurely, and is quite content to find, in a German alliance, an additional security against anybody else anticipating her in the East; Germany, on the other hand, while rendering the requisite service by the mere fact of her existence and position in the world, had occasion to convice herself in the last campaign that the Russian veto sufficed to check the anti-Prussian elements abounding at the Vienna Court. In other words, Germany and Russia, not wanting each other for active assistance in the field, are yet so placed as to be materially benefited by mutual countenance and aid. As both are unwilling to embark in fresh ventures, each can afford to be satisfied with his ally preventing some, if not all, others from injuring his friend. Both, in consequence, are forwarding each other's interests, without any sensible exertion. But all this might be changed in a moment were Germany to give Russia the slip, and promote Austria to the first place in her affections. If Austria has a chance of pursuing an independent policy on the Lower Danube, she has no time to lose. She must either exert herself by the application of some novel and effective means to insure the consolidation of Turkey without delay, or, giving up the job as too difficult, aim at the gradual decomposition of the Mahomedan Empire into a number of Christian States, strong and ambitious enough to stand on their own legs. The one method as well as the other presupposes a bold and resolute policy, and, if so framed as to suit Austrian interests, would probably encounter the opposition of Russia. Germany, therefore, supposing her to go hand-in-hand in this little affair with the Vienna Cabinet, would embroil herself with Russia, while she has yet France on her hands, the only advantage gained being the co-operation of Austria at a juncture when all Austria's forces would be engaged on that portion of her frontiers furthest away from this country. The prospect is hardly alluring enough to make up for the inconvenience of bringing on a general hubbub by encouraging Austria to act. The difference, then, in the relations between Germany and Russia on the one hand and Germany and Austria on the other is this—that while the two former Powers are either on principle, or, at least, temporarily disposed in favour of peace, and can, therefore, second each other without any visible effort, Germany's friendship would be worth nothing to Austria were the donor not prepared to have the quality of his gift tested in the furnace of a universal commotion. If such a situation would render it advisable for Germany to cling to her old connexions even under ordinary circumstances, how much more must this be the case when France is avowedly only waiting for her national enemy to give her an opportunity of striking an efficacious blow! Matters being in this plight, it is not very likely that Germany and Austria should just now find it easy to oblige each other; the less so, as a statesman of the most commanding genius would be required to undertake the ordering of the Austrian foreign politics, considering the impediments thrown in his way by domestic difficulties, and to make this Government such propositions as would seem to contain a guarantee of victory over adverse influences at home and abroad. It will not be soon forgotten here that when Counts Beust and Bismarck met at Salzburg they understood each other very well, but no sooner had the Austrian *cortege* returned to Vienna than all hope of effecting an agreement vanished into thin air.

But although the German Government could hardly have deceived themselves on these, the evident realities of the case, they were none the less eager to turn the coming interview to account and utilize it for the only purpose which could be served by the event. After what has been said, the only possible programme of the meeting was the improvement of the personal relations between Sovereign and Sovereign. If this is not much, it is yet something. If this is no result likely to last very long, it may yet serve to obviate petty misunderstandings, while the time for graver complications has not come. Nay, by preventing tussels, it may even be useful in putting off the more serious differences looming in the indefinite future.

The German Court was probably actuated by some such reflections as these when it hit upon the idea of extending the programme of the meeting, and converting the interview between two Emperors into a more solemn and significant Conference of three. It being certain that the only service wanted would not be rendered by Austria, why not improve the occasion and endeavour to effect a general *rapprochement* between Austria and Russia, at least to the extent of damping the warlike ardour of France? Although Austrian statesmen may not always find it practicable to keep on amicable terms with their Russian colleagues, yet, as there is no immediate ground for a collision, it is just possible that the duration of the present lull may be prolonged by the two antagonistic Sovereigns meeting after such a long estrangement and shaking hands once more according to the courteous and urbane usages of Royal etiquette. It appears that Vienna and St. Petersburg looked upon the matter in the same light as Berlin, and hastened to approve the idea of a triple interview as soon as broached by the Emperor William. The Austrian Cabinet, it is true, had their scruples from the very outset. For Count Andrassy there was nothing inviting in the prospect of meeting the directing spirits of Russian diplomacy face to face. He could not but remember the answer he caused to be given to Prince Gortchakoff two years ago, in reply to the proposition of the latter that neither Russia nor Austria should add a single man or horse to its armies in consequence of the outbreak of the French-German war. As we know from a communication made by him to the Hungarian Parliament soon after the re-establishment of peace, he replied that Russia, being protected by deserts along the greater part of her confines, might be in no need of additional battalions; whereas Austria thought that she was only consulting her interests, which, indeed, she might be supposed to understand best, by increasing her own troops. A little later, when Russia's conduct had caused a Conference to be convened in London, Count Andrassy, in his capacity of Hungarian Premier, drew up this programme:—"Russia's ally, whoever he may be, will be our enemy. Hungary has only one natural enemy—Russia. We shall fight Russia wherever and whenever we find her arrayed against us. Whoever joins us in this necessary combat is a welcome friend." With these remembrances fresh in the minds of men at Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Pesth, Count Andrassy would have preferred not to accompany his Sovereign to a combined Russo-Prussian peace festival, could he have avoided the journey. However, the Emperor Francis Joseph having accepted the invitation *proprio motu*, and it being impossible to draw back in a quite and Minister-like way, the Count had to put up with what he was powerless to prevent. He, however, has not concealed from his political friends that his sentiments remain what they were, and that he is as determined as ever to oppose any overtures calculated to prejudice the cherished ideals of his race in the South-East. Such are the prospects under which the Conference will have to be opened.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF SEPTEMBER 7.

Companion Picture to *My Lodging is on the Cold Ground —My Luncheon is off the Cold Grouse.*

FEAST OF ST. PARTRIDGE.

The First of September this year fell on a *dies non*. "The bird's," if they have Aristophanic proclivities, will proclaim themselves Sabbatarians.

WHAT ELSE DID HE DO?

So! the Bakers will strike, and each Mater, dismayed,
Must look out for her private purveyor, or sutler:
There's a toast will go frequently round, we're afraid;
"A health to King Pharaoh, *who pardoned the—Butler.*"

"AS LANCASTER DOTH SPEAK."

1 *Henry IV.*, Act iii., Sc. 1.

Jack—"Bill, an ye got onny 'bacco on ye?"

Bill—"Nea."

Jack (to the others)—"An onny on ye any on ye?"

INTERESTING TO EXHIBITORS.

It is announced that the "Claimant" is shortly to be shown in the Agricultural Hall. But we believe that the usual arrangements will, in other respects, be retained. The prizes for fat beasts will not be given until December.

QUESTION FOR CONTEMPORARIES.

Our contemporaries continue to announce a murder as a tragedy. If murder is tragedy, then, by parity of expression, marriage is comedy. Why not, then, head an account of a marriage in high life, for example, with "Comedy in Hanover Square"?

EDUCATION.

Squire—"Hobson, they tell me you've taken your boy away from the National School. What's that for?"

Villager—"'Cause the master ain't fit to teach us!"

Squire—"O, I've heard he's a very good master."

Villager—"Well, all I knows is, he wanted to teach my boy to spell 'taters' with a 'P'!!!"

BRITISH FIRMNESS.

(*Example for Tourists at present spreading the Continong.*)

SCENE—*Court-yard of Foreign Hotel.*

English Lady (on low wall, trying to get on horse, which slips out of reach, sideways, at every attempt to mount)—"Now, bring him round again. And do stand closer up to him, Charles! It's no use to give way!"

[Charles wishes she would!

REGRETS.

Lean Gormandiser—"I say, Jack, do you recollect a certain saddle of four-year-old Welsh mutton we had at Tom Brisket's one Sunday afternoon about this time last year?"

Fat Ditto—"I should think I did!"

(*Pause.*)

Lean Gormandiser—"That *was* a saddle of mutton, Jack!"

Fat Ditto—"Ah! *wasn't* it!"

(*Long Pause.*)

Lean Gormandiser—"I often wish I'd taken another slice of that saddle of mutton, Jack!"

TEETH AND OYSTERS.

Alderman Lawrence, M.P.—"Prisoner John Nelson, you were ill-treating a woman, and a gentleman interfered. You tried to kick him brutally, and you dashed your fist into his face. You knocked one tooth out on the pavement, and broke the sockets of three others into splinters, which are not yet extracted. He had to undergo an operation at once, and will not be able to eat solid food for weeks. I sentence you to seven days' imprisonment, with hard labour."—*26th August.*

Chairman of Middlesex Sessions—"Prisoner Sydney Brooker, you have been found guilty of stealing three oysters, the property of your employers. Of course you meant to take more. I sentence you to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour."—*27th August.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super-cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspepties, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
,, do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 5/16d. do.
,, 3 do.		1s. 11 1/16d. do.
,, 1 do.		1s. 10 15/16d. do.
,, on demand		1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland	demand	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris	demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.		1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 4th September 1872.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, with BATH ROOMS and KITCHEN, well suited for a Family or a few Bachelors, can be had on reasonable terms, in one of the healthiest and quietest localities of the Island, close to the Fort. Board of the best description can also be supplied. For terms and particulars apply to "W.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.

1. COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.
2. A large House in Military Square, Fort.
3. A Bungalow on Mount Road on the property called "Unjeer Baugh."
4. Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, lately in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement

TO LET.

1. A SPACIOUS two-storied House at the corner of Church Gate Street, oppoite the Cathedral, and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.
2. Several apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.
3. Two Bungalows at Colaba.
4. A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
5. Several Apartments in Church Lane, Fort.
6. Airy Premises, fit for Office or Dwelling-house, in Hornby Row. Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, June 24, 1872.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the excessive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL.—MR. DE SOUZA, the first Settler on this range, will be prepared to receive VISITORS on the 16th instant, and promises to give his Patrons every satisfaction.

The CLARENDON is delightfully situated, and lies opposite to the Water Bund, and is centrical to all the points. There are detached B